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BONAR LAW'S FOOD TAX PLAN IS NOT APPROVED

Powerful Organ Supporting That Party Declares Unionist Cause Is Drifting to Destruction and Voices General Demand for Renewal of the Referendum

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The proposals of Bonar Law for settling the question of food taxes by a conference with the dominions may be said not to have pleased anybody. The Australian press has poured as much cold water on the idea as the Canadian, the Dominion of New Zealand declaring that no policy could be found more likely to dissolve the cement of empire. The original Canadian criticism that the question of the tariff must be settled by every branch of the empire in its own interests, and that therefore the parliament at Westminster must remain more or less responsible for any tariff imposed in the United Kingdom, is accepted everywhere as the correct view of the situation.

Although every effort is being made to prevent criticism in the party of Mr. Law's scheme, the utterances of some of its chief supporters in the press have left no question as to the mistake into

which the leader in the Commons has fallen. Not only is the empire reference being called severely into question, but the demand for the restitution of the referendum is being warmly renewed. The Liverpool Courier, one of the most powerful supporters of the Unionist cause, declares that the party is drifting to destruction and that only the restitution of the referendum can possibly gain the next election.

The party machinery is, however, under the control of wholehoggish who, though certainly not the largest or perhaps easily the most active section. The fact is that Mr. Balfour's successors in the leadership of the party are beginning to understand better every day the dexterity of his performance. Probably no man living could, during all the difficult years since the debacle of 1906, have preserved the unity of the party in the face of the tremendous difficulties presented with anything like the success of the brilliant member for the city of London.

BOSTON MERCHANTS SEEK RATE REVISION FOR WESTERN STATES

Representatives of Boston business concerns appeared before the interstate commerce commission today and urged revision in railroad rates to Colorado and Utah. Discrimination against Boston merchants was alleged.

A representative of Whittemore Brothers said this firm had to give consignees in Utah and Colorado a 5 per cent discount to make up for extra freight charges. Representatives of Boston candy manufacturers said that they could not afford to ship chocolate candies beyond Chicago and that other candies had to be shipped by water routes to save heavy freight rates.

MR. STORROW NOT CANDIDATE

James J. Storrow, president of the Chamber of Commerce, in discussing the report that he is to stand as a candidate for mayor again, today denied that he had any such intention and in support of his denial said that, had that been the case, he would not have stood for election to the chamber presidency.

FUTURE HIDE AND LEATHER EXPERTS SEEK IDEAS



Left to right, first row: H. W. Anderson, New York; W. C. Ching, Honolulu, graduate of the University of California; E. H. Hernandez, Colombia, South America; C. W. Silver, West Virginia; S. S. Wong, Honolulu; F. W. Rollins, Philadelphia; W. C. Raddatz, Milwaukee; R. L. Laffender, instructor in the chemistry course; Dr. Allen Rogers, in charge of the tanning and chemistry courses. Second row: L. Grootveld, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. D. Pavan, Toronto, Can.; R. L. Moore (Ch.), Richmond, Va., graduate of Wesleyan University; J. H. Giblin, Hartford, Conn.; G. E. Peaslee, instructor in drawing and in tanning design; C. V. Gayton, instructor in tanning; E. G. Beach, Niagara Falls; F. R. Olds, Brooklyn; L. A. Mautner (Ch.), Chicago, graduate University of Illinois; W. A. Couper, Newark, N. J.; W. T. Castro, Venezuela. Third row: F. M. W. Reilly, Philadelphia; P. M. Randall (Ch.), Woburn, graduate of the plain chemistry course, Pratt institute; B. M. Ruffridge, Newark, N. J.; H. A. Bernard, Quebec, Can.; L. E. Naromore, Winchester, N. H.; W. E. Marvin (Ch.), Syracuse, and W. O. Porter, Brooklyn. (Ch.) signifies a student of the applied leather chemistry course, the others being in tanning course.

STUDENTS OF LEATHER PROCESSES INSPECT PLANTS NEAR BOSTON

Pratt Institute Tannery Course Pupils Observe Work Which They Are in Training to Supervise Later

Tannery foremen, students of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., who are making their headquarters in this city on a trip of inspection, visit the tannery of A. C. Lawrence Leather Company at Peabody today and leave for the institute on the Fall River boat line for New York tonight.

The majority of the students, who are under the supervision of Dr. Allen Rogers, have had practical experience in a tannery. Five of the men are taking the course in applied leather chemistry and the others are in the tannery course which trains them to become foremen. Dr. Rogers is in charge of both courses. The party reached Boston Wednesday and inspected the plant of Boggs & Cobb Company and the Whitney Machine Company, at Winchester, and the Stoneham Tanning Company. The Turner Tanning Machine Company at Peabody was visited Thursday. Members of the party, quartered at the American house, found time for individual excursions about the city Thursday night.

The course is conducted in cooperation with the National Association of Tanners, contributions from which support seven scholarships of \$250 apiece in the tanning course and two fellowships of \$400 each in the course in applied leather chemistry. Many of the students are graduates of other educational institutions.

In the tanning class the students are continuing investigations begun last year into unhairing processes now in use. Of the tanners' appropriations, \$2000 is devoted to pay for the extra time and stock required for investigations into practical processes and methods.

Dr. Rogers says that the institute is trying not so much to train chemists as to produce foremen and to this end one of the boys in each of the groups is assigned as foreman over his five helpers for one week. The floor space used in school work is divided into model factories and the regular processes and new methods as they come out are carried through every stage of the manufacture. The product of the school is sold at cost in order to furnish more money for manufacture to give the students a commercial appreciation of the value of their work. It thus becomes the endeavor of each one to manufacture on a paying basis.

Dr. Rogers states that the special classes in tannery and applied leather chemistry were started last year with 18 men. All those students are at present employed in tanneries throughout the country, he says, and the present class is 50 per cent larger than last year.

PEACE CONFERENCE AWAITS COMING OF COURIER FROM PORT

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—Although the Turkish delegates have received instructions to continue negotiations with Greece under specific conditions, the special courier in charge of the text of the Porte's communication had not reached London in time for yesterday's sitting of the envoys. In these circumstances the conference once more adjourned and will not meet again until 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Meantime, the utterances of the Italian and Russian premiers have had a quieting effect and the prospects of a satisfactory termination to the present condition of affairs are regarded as more or less assured.

ARGUMENTS HEARD ON PROPOSED MYSTIC BRIDGE

Low Level Structure Planned by Elevated Opposed by Three Cities on Ground of Interference With Future Development

Arguments for and against the construction of a low level drawbridge over the Mystic river to carry the trains of the Boston Elevated Company over the extension of the elevated line to Malden took up three hours today at a public hearing before the United States engineering department in Barristers Hall. The hearing was adjourned to convene again Jan. 13 at 10 a. m.

Mayors, trade organizations, and representatives of other parties interested crowded into the room. Malden, Everett and Medford object to the plan because it is believed that there is room for enormous industrial development in those cities, and that anything which would impede shipping coming up the Mystic and Malden rivers would interfere with it not prevent this development. Either a high level bridge such as those over the East river in New York, or else a tunnel, was demanded.

Proponents of the low level bridge maintained that the quick construction

of the elevated line to Malden would be better than taking care of remote possibilities.

Opponents of the bridge said the citizens stood ready to go ahead and spend money if the state and federal government would improve the rivers.

Mayor Farrell of Malden said that he would do everything in his power to prevent the bridge from being built.

Col. Frederic V. Abbot of the army engineers, who presided, said that it would take some time to prepare his report.

PRINCE KATSURA NOW SEEKS NAVY MINISTER

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—Owing to the inability of Prince Katsura to find a naval minister, the composition of the Japanese cabinet is still incomplete. The greatest difficulty is found in inducing a sufficiently distinguished officer to accept the office on the terms offered.

TWO MORE CANDIDATES FILE NOMINATING PAPERS

At the office of the board of election commissioners it was said this noon that nomination papers with sufficient signatures have been filed to secure the nomination of James A. Watson, a candidate for the Boston city council, and Isaac Harris, a candidate for the school board. The board has already announced the nomination of John J. Attridge, Walter L. Collins and Lewis J. Hewitt, candidates for the council, and Miss Frances G. Curtis, candidate for the school board.

Messrs. Attridge, Collins and Hewitt have the endorsement of the Citizens Municipal League. Miss Curtis is endorsed by the Citizen's Municipal League and the Public School Association.

This is the first day for filing nomination papers for the Boston city election, which will be held Jan. 14.

PRESIDENT MELLEN OF NEW HAVEN ROAD DEFENDS HIS POSITION

Head of System Declares That He Had No Knowledge of Beginning or End of Grand Trunk Activities

TELLS OF PROMISES

United Water and Rail Facilities Necessary to Commercial Growth of New England, He Says

Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, which has been the subject of some criticism since the suspension of work on the Grand Trunk extension to Massachusetts following the reported agreement whereby the two roads are to use the same tracks, has issued a statement to the press, by request, in defense of his railroad and his administration.

Business men and financiers of Boston and New England today closely read Mr. Mellen's statement. Many commented freely, some taking issue with him, others advising that a better understanding with the head of the New England lines should be secured to the end of cooperation. D. O. Ives, traffic expert of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, disagrees with Mr. Mellen in the latter's assertion that a unified railroad system is necessary here. John J. Martin of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange advises New England business men to confer with the New Haven head to secure a mutual understanding.

Mr. Mellen's statement is as follows: The courtesy of the press has been extended to me for a two-column statement.

I accept it to define the railroad policy in New England, for I am chiefly responsible for the policy of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, since I became its president in 1903.

I am not among the people of New England as a stranger. Thirty-four of my nearly 44 years' railroad experience have been spent working for the upbuilding of its transportation interests and that means the upbuilding of the vital business life of New England.

Transportation, as safe and sound as

(Continued on page seven, column two)

PUPILS OF WILLIAMS SING AS THE "BOYS" HONOR ITS NAMESAKE

Association Presents Picture of Man for Whom It Was Named to Decorate the Walls in School Building

LEAF BRICK SAVED

Members of the Williams School Boys Association presented a life-size portrait of Henry Howell Williams, for whom the school was named, to the Williams school in Chelsea this afternoon. The presentation was made by W. S. Henry, Jr., president of the association, and was received by H. H. Richardson, principal of the school. Remarks were made by Adelbert L. Safford, superintendent of Chelsea schools, and Edward H. Lowell, chairman of the school committee. The exercises were attended by other school officials and 1200 of the 1800 pupils of the Williams school, who contributed the music.

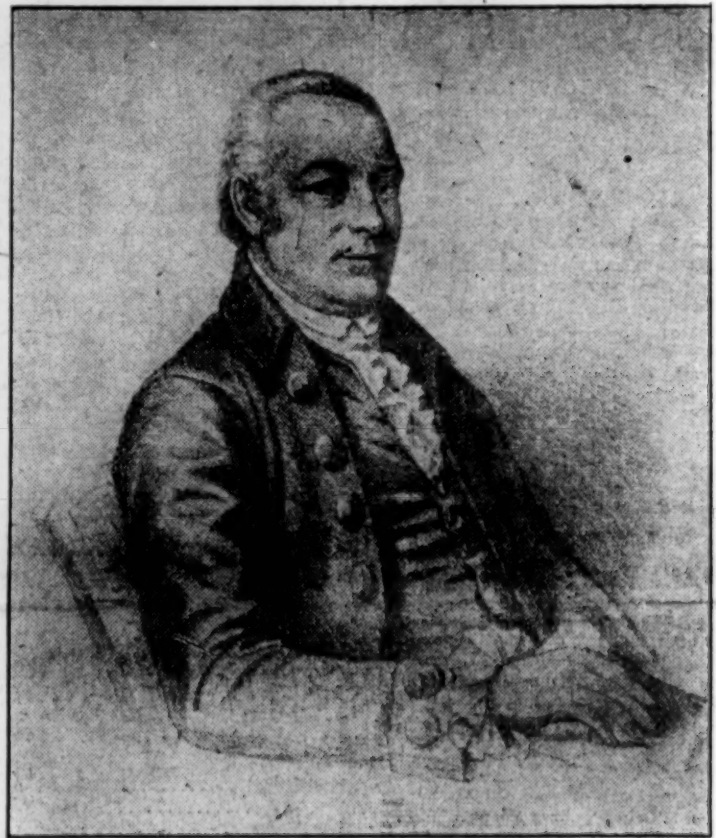
Henry Howell Williams was born in Roxbury in 1736, and with his son, Thomas, occupied the whole island of East Boston for 70 years. He was a prominent and wealthy citizen, wielding the influence that naturally followed the accumulation of riches in those days, although his history is not signalized by any act of particular note. When a new schoolhouse was built on Walnut street, Chelsea, in 1890 it seemed natural to name it for this early and most notable resident of the town, and it was accordingly named the Williams school.

In the course of 20 years the Williams School Boys Association presented to the school a portrait of the man for whom it was named, but this was destroyed in the fire of 1908. The fine structure that has taken its place is the object of special attention on the part of the graduates of the school and this portrait is looked on as essential to its completeness. The picture is taken from the picture of a painting of Mr. Williams appearing in an old history. The painting itself is now lost sight of, but it is hoped it will be recovered.

Until 1888 the Williams school was a boys school exclusively. There existed among the pupils a strong feeling of loyalty to the school and to each other, which later brought about the organization of the Williams School Boys Association. It has been the wish of the association to keep its membership among the earlier graduates and no new member has been taken in since 1901. The membership is 150. Graduates have attained places of distinction. Former Gov. John L. Bates was a graduate of

(Continued on page eleven, column three)

PORTRAIT GIVEN TO CHELSEA SCHOOL



Original painting of Henry Howell Williams is lost, but association hopes to recover it

WOOL IN "SILK" HATS BRINGS DOUBLE DUTY

WASHINGTON—A silk hat is not a silk hat if it has a woolen band around it or an underbrim of wool and is dutiable as a manufacture of wool, according to a decision today of the assistant secretary of the treasury, Robert O. Bailey.

"For some time we have been paying not only 60 per cent ad valorem duty on imported hats, but also 44 cents a pound on wool duty whenever this fabric enters into the makeup of the hat," said a member of a large hat importing firm in Boston today. "The decision of the assistant secretary of the treasury was probably on some appeal from the double charge. We have been paying it for some time here in Boston."

CARPENTERS WILL ASK RAISE

Boston union carpenters, numbering 6000, decided by referendum vote of the district council, the result of which was announced last night, to ask for a 33 cents an hour wage on and after June 1 next. The present minimum is 30 cents an hour.

MONEY COMMITTEE TO SEEK DETAILS OF MORGAN ENTERPRISES

WASHINGTON—Complete details of the financial campaigns outlined in a general way by J. Pierpont Morgan himself, will be sought by the Pujio money trust investigation committee from the partners in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. All of them will be called when the committee resumes its labors on Jan. 6.

Mr. Morgan testified Thursday that he had given the orders that resulted in the consolidation of great enterprises, the amalgamation of banks and the control of insurance companies, but he could not enlighten the committee on the manner in which these results were obtained.

His numerous partners carried out his orders. They will be asked to explain how they did their work and whether the interests of minority stockholders were considered in the gigantic deals. They will be asked to tell how all of the interests in which J. P. Morgan & Co. became the dominant factor were interlocked so that, it is alleged, they forced under their control every branch of the steel business, great railroad systems, banks, factories, etc.

Whether competition was so completely wiped out in many instances that it became merely "friendly" will also be looked into. The whys and wherefores of the voting trusts which the veteran financier told of; the manner in which railroads were put together, the way in which stock issues were allotted so that they were widely distributed, will all be matters of interrogation and through them the committee, members said today, hopes to get possession of the entire workings of high finance.

Members of the Pujio committee said today that the hearings will be hurried through so that legislation to remedy the abuses they say have been revealed can be considered. They hope to offer bills to the present session of Congress that will effectually curb all monopolization of wealth and business.

SUFFRAGE LOST BY 760

LANSING, Mich.—Final canvass of the state's vote shows that equal suffrage was lost by a majority

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EGYPT MAY SET ASIDE CHECKS UPON RESEARCH

Government Investigating Elements That Hinder Work of Making Clear, Full History of Country—Numerous Unusual Phases Complicate Situation—Publicity Regarding Excavations Demanded

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—When the Anglo-French agreement was made concerning Egypt, one right of oversight was tenaciously clung to by the French and indeed so much importance was attached to this concession that had it not been granted it is highly doubtful whether the agreement would have been signed. All official posts were transferred from French to British, with one exception. A special clause provided that the director of the Cairo Museum of Antiquities should remain a Frenchman.

To understand this, it must be realized that the French were the first nation who awoke to the significance of Egyptology. Napoleon made a joint scientific and military expedition to the country; a Frenchman of great genius, Francois Champollion, discovered the principle, and consequently the interpretation of hieroglyphics and translated the famous Rosetta stone, on which the decree of a Ptolemaic ruler was written in three scripts, Greek, hieroglyphics and Demotic (an Egyptian script, the popular language of Demos, "the people"). The deciphering had been led up to by various researchers, an Englishman, Thomas Young, having achieved some success; but his efforts were mechanical and it remained for a Frenchman to grasp the principle and so start his fellow-workers on correct interpretation.

Cairo Museum Founding

The Cairo Museum was founded by the long and dogged efforts of an enthusiastic French scholar, Mariette. He was succeeded by Maspero, Grebaut, de Morgan, Loret and finally by Maspero again, the present director, who is by reason of his post the head of the department of antiquities. There is, as a rule, a general working understanding that half the proceeds of all excavations of private concessions goes to the Cairo Museum; and the granting of all concessions for excavations in Egypt is made by its director, assisted by an archaeological committee. The committee is composed of the heads of various departments of the Egyptian government consisting of the native ministers and their English advisers; and in addition two or three Frenchmen and two Germans, distinguished residents in Cairo.

Now it must be realized that a gigantic trust is in this director's and committee's hands. The history of one of the oldest and most important nations of the world lies buried in the ground today. The actual records of its civilization and religion exist, and as the world increases in intelligence and

knowledge these records of countless centuries ago are being interpreted and the past uncovered. They can never be replaced and their value to the historian is incalculable.

Guarding of Treasure

How is Egypt guarding its treasure?

In the first place, the Egyptian government grants money more generously than any other nation for the purpose of protection of its antiquities and research work in connection therewith, and this in spite of the fact that the general Egyptian population takes little interest in the preservation of their monuments. Naturally, there are a few exceptions—an Egyptian, Ahmed Kamal Bey, is the sub-director of the Cairo Museum; but on the whole the natives regard the records of the past merely as "loot," capable of being dug up and sold for money.

To insure the protection of these records, therefore, an elaborately organized administration has been formed. Besides the museum staff and a very capable archaeologist, Mr. Quibell, who excavates on behalf of the museum at Sakkarah (the necropolis of ancient Memphis), there are three inspectors-general who supervise the antique remains throughout the country. Edgar at present oversees the province of lower Egypt; Leffevre, middle Egypt, and Weigall, upper Egypt; and on them rests the arduous task of conserving the nation's buried treasure from the depredations of natives and visitors alike throughout a stretch of country not far less in extent than a thousand miles.

Precautions Taken

As some precaution guardians (ghafirs) of the most important monuments are installed by the government, and the temples may be visited by tourists only if they can show a tourist's permit, which is obtainable for £1 at the museum. But in its efforts to guard the country from pillage by the ignorant, the service of antiquities has to confront another danger of as great because of more insidious character. With the laudable desire to keep an open door for scientific research, applications for concessions are granted to any one who can prove a certain scientific standing, and is not palpably embarking on a merely money-making quest. These applications are granted freely to scientific societies, museums, and private Egyptologists.

But now comes the disconcerting issue that scientific societies and museums are swayed just as much by the desire for human possession as private individuals. Rivalry, emulation, the desire for impressive tangible results satisfying to the members of the society or backers of the expedition, render the excavators relatively careless of helping in the field of scientific knowledge. The principal object, instead of being the acquisition of new knowledge, becomes the acquisition of personal plunder; and the carrying off of objects becomes the real end, and the recording of their provenance and conditions of discovery—circumstances that always constitute the principal and often the sole importance of the find—becomes merely incidental and is, by the least conscientious of the concessionaires, omitted altogether.

Publicity Obligation

Moreover, once the worst type of the collector's desire of acquisition is satisfied, the investigations of the field of scientific research are of absolutely no concern to him. The museum of Little Puddington, or the Learned Society of This-or-That has added "invaluable" and "irreplaceable" treasures to its collection; and there, the parochial viewpoint ends. The concept of a field of enthusiastic students of Egyptian history never occurs to the proud possessors of the clues which would help the labors of those students; and if this did not occur to them, or (as it occasionally is) was pointed out to them, the answer would merely be: "If we don't have the loot, the natives will; so it might as well be long to some one who'll appreciate it."

But the first obligation to any one who is given the entry into such a unique field as that of Egyptian excavation is surely that of publication. And not only publication, but rapid publication. Some institutions, such as the Egypt Exploration Fund and Professor Petrie's Research Account, have indeed set a splendid example in this way. But other excavators have fallen far behind that example,

have even made no arrangement for publication whatsoever.

It seems almost incredible, but the records of some of the most important discoveries made, and some by most distinguished scientists, have never been given to the world. The great discovery by Mariette of the Serapeum of Memphis (the necropolis of the Apis Bulls) has not been published. Most of the actual "plunder" is in the Louvre, where it is so damp that many of the inscriptions have already perished, but no record of when or where the objects have been found, exists. Yet some means ought to be found whereby the publication of results is guaranteed and its omission severely penalized; the obvious duty of every excavator is to photograph every stage in the finding and excavating of each object of importance.

Moreover, before the (literal) field of Egyptian research is handed over to the public or private collector, who is in too many cases actuated by a childish love of sensationalism and greed for buried treasure, the scientific standing of the applicant should be most carefully considered. The world of knowledge had better wait for information than risk the chance of evidence being ruthlessly and irrevocably destroyed.

Excavation Secondary

If the truth be said, excavation looms too large on the general Egyptological horizon. From what has already been said of the necessity of recording, it follows almost of necessity, that the finding of objects is really after all a very secondary matter. The man in the street will certainly be surprised to hear that there are many priceless examples of Egyptian art, some familiar to every tourist, some on the other hand ignored even by specialists, of which no satisfactory reproductions, either by the hand or by the photographic lens, are accessible in Europe or have ever been made. It is not denied that much good work has here been done, and is still being done. But in view of its much greater value to our culture, it would seem that the importance at present accorded to exploration should be transferred to recording; the accurate copying of the monuments is surely the first charge in the resources available for Egyptology today. Vast funds are devoted by the Egyptian government to the antiquities of the country; what portion can be spared from the museum and from the work of conservation, should certainly, one would think, be applied rather to copying than to excavation. The records of the Nubian temples recently made by the Egyptian governments now demand their counterpart in similar records of the temples and tombs in Egypt itself.

Obstruction of Work

To the French enthusiasm for and devotion to pure knowledge, the world owes a great debt, as also to the selfless labors of the field of Egyptologists, British, French, American, and German, eager only for the advancement of the world's store of knowledge; but it seems cruel indeed that such earnest labors should be handicapped by the greed of plunder that claims to impede historical research, destroy through selfishness as much as ignorance, and grab and keep for personal glorification, regardless of the labors of past and present scholars whose devoted lives alone have made antiquities of interest and value.

The Egyptian government are, however, seriously and intelligently considering the situation; and the present director, Monsieur Maspero, is admitted by all to be the best possible man for the position, his scientific attainments being as great as his matchless courtesy and patience. To subordinate the conflicting elements to the one central purpose of the quest for accurate scientific knowledge; to control the maelstrom of lawlessness, cupidity, and egotism; to establish in still greater order and safety the magnificent work of honest and intelligent students, which has been and is being done, and so make it possible for the full history of Egypt to be made clear with who-knows-what light on Biblical research, are ends whose execution is worthy of the greatest administrators of the age.

PLEA MADE FOR FRENCH FOREST

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—In France, as elsewhere, the question of the preservation of the forests is recognized as of paramount importance. In view of the report that the celebrated forest of Eut, near Dieppe, is to be sold to timber merchants, a deputation called upon M. Pams, minister of agriculture, recently, with a view to induce him to prevent the destruction of the forest.

The area covered by the forest referred to is 23,252 acres, and it is confidently hoped that the property, which belongs to the Orleans family, will be purchased by the state. In any case M. Pams announced to the deputation his intention of making inquiries into the matter.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

MARTIN HARVEY ON ACTING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Martin Harvey lectured at the galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists on "Some Reflections on the Art of Acting." The lecturer confessed that the art of acting was still something of a mystery to him, and therein lay a great deal of its fascination.

Actors, suddenly, and consistently with the character they were playing, produced an unheeded effect. Whence came these involuntary flashes of expression which were incidental to the environment of the moment? That was the mystery? Garrick and Irving knew these flashes of expression. Every interpretation had its birth, its adolescence, its maturity in obedience to the law of nature.

Mr. Harvey believed until an actor had made the ideas he was expressing his own he could not be called an artist. If there was no identification between the actor and the character he was interpreting there could be no artist. If he insisted that an actor could produce nothing but himself it was because there was so much confusion of thought on the subject. It was wholly in the identification of an actor with the character he was interpreting that his claim to being a creative artist lay. The greater variety of characters he could express through himself the greater actor he was.

DINNER GIVEN TO MR. POEL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A dinner in honor of William Poel was given at the Trocadero restaurant to express the general appreciation of what he has done for Shakespearean interpretation. Granville Barker, who presided, in proposing the toast of Mr. Poel, said that we were beginning to realize his influence upon the English theater had been very great. It could not be measured by what might be called "picture postcard popularity." At the time when Mr. Poel began his revolutionary career, in the early eighties, the genius of Henry Irving was supreme in the Shakespearean theater and it was considered nothing short of blasphemy to break away from it. Mr. Poel had the courage to commit that blasphemy and his revolution and heresy were becoming one of the crowd. He had shaken one's acceptance of the ordinary easy thing to do in the theater and had tried to make us see for ourselves where the beauty and real wonder of the Elizabethan dramaturgy came in. It was impossible to come away from any one of his productions empty of thought and feeling.

Bernard Shaw said that Mr. Poel and himself were the only persons who had not only read the works of Shakespeare, but had rather liked them. He still remembered the shock which he was given as a boy by going to see Shakespearean plays. Mr. Poel had a ridiculous habit of finding out what Shakespeare said and accepting that as the proper thing. Shakespeare, for example, had painted Juliet as a girl of 14, but the critics had pointed out that she was an Italian and could only be compared to an Englishwoman of 45; Mr. Poel did not believe it. That was his whole secret, and it was not a question of scholarship at all. In his production in the great hall of Gray's Inn of the "Comedy of Errors," Mr. Poel had invented the device of bringing actors on in a splendid procession from the far end of the hall. The effect was magnificent, but people only said it was a pity he did not learn at what end the stage was.

Years afterwards Reinhardt came and did the same thing and people fell down and said it was a magnificent invention. But Reinhardt had never produced the effect that Mr. Poel did. Mr. Poel unfortunately was an Englishman. The English nation would never believe that any art could come out of England. He had come there as a matter of conscience to pay a long standing esthetic debt and to tell Mr. Poel that if the English people were still benighted and did not know him, they at least knew the value of his work.

Mr. Poel, in his reply, said the gathering meant that they all wanted the drama to be taken more seriously in this country than it had been in the past and insisted that the drama should be given its right and legitimate position.

"TROILUS AND CRESSIDA"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—William Poel, alluding to his coming production of "Troilus and Cressida," said that friends had told him they were sorry he was going to produce it; but were they to believe that Shakespeare at the height of his powers could write a play only fit to be cast aside? It was wonderfully modern in its outlook on life, and if Shakespeare

had written today he would infallibly have earned the Nobel prize for it. It was the most ethical play he ever wrote and in that respect it could be classed with the work of Ibsen and Zola, of Bernard Shaw and Granville Barker. It was "the most personal thing Shakespeare ever wrote."

SIR HERBERT TREE'S VISIT

Sir Herbert Tree has returned to England after an eighty days' visit to America for purposes of business and sight-seeing. He was last here 16 years ago when he acted in repertoire on tour. His absence from his London theater during the height of the season was made possible by the successful run of his production of "Drake," the historical drama by Louis N. Parker, which contained no role for Sir Herbert.

While in America the distinguished English actor-manager witnessed several theatrical performances including "Disraeli" and "The Daughter of Heaven," both of which he is considering for production at His Majesty's, London.

Sir Herbert said he could see the influence of the theater widening, especially in America, where playgoers seemed more of a national pastime than in England. Drama is therefore taking a more important place in the social system.

He denied that any negotiations had been completed for him to bring his company and productions to the Century theater, New York, next season, and said that his plans for acting again in America were altogether vague and unformed. Regarding the present tendency of the stage toward impressionism and greater simplicity in methods of stage decoration he observed:

"Shakespeare, had he lived today, would have utilized every means at his command to visualize his plays. I should say that 'Hamlet' and 'The Tempest' among all his works are best suited to an impressionistic treatment: In 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' the poet himself ridiculed the tendency of his time toward symbolism. 'Julius Caesar'—and this is only one play of many—is pure realism, and according to the methods of realism it should be presented. When you have unreal people to portray an unreal treatment of the play justifies itself, but not otherwise."

Sir Herbert thought that the cup and saucer society comedy had no future in England, and denied that there was prejudice against American plays in England. He ranked Bernard Shaw highly. He said that the failure of the New theater in New York was a national calamity for American art, and hinted that it would have been avoidable under practical direction. He argued that the star system would persist in the theater "because all humanity is run on the star system."

NEW YORK THEATERS NEXT WEEK

The busiest week of the season is in view beginning Monday, when eight New York theaters will change their attractions.

David Belasco will make his fourth offering of the season, "Years of Discretion," a comedy by Frederick and Fanny Locke Hutton, Dec. 25 at the Belasco. Harry Lauder will appear twice daily next week at the Casino in a special vaudeville bill. Robert Hilliard will appear Tuesday night at the Criterion in "The Argyle Case," a detective drama built upon incidents in the career of William J. Burns. Coburn and Harris will offer a new farce, "Stop Thief," at the Gaiety. Miss Lina Abrahams will appear as a star at the Park theater in "Miss Princess," a new musical comedy.

The children will at last have a theater of their own, as the result of the generosity of William K. Vanderbilt, and it will be opened on top of the Century theater next Monday with "The Back of the Hand," a comedy by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Children and grown-ups alike will have another chance to see Claude Adams in "Peter Pan" at the Empire theater for three weeks beginning Monday evening.

HERE AND THERE

The Hull house players of Chicago have added to their repertoire of worthy productions performances of Galworthy's "Justice" and Masell's "Nan." Miss Edith Talaferro and her sister, Mabel, are to be starred jointly next season under the management of Joseph Brooks.

Sarrasani, a circus man, is planning a theater for Berlin to seat 15,000 persons. He already has a theater for 3000 at Dresden and for 10,000 at Frankfurt. With him he hopes to associate Max Reinhardt for productions of spectacles on a massive plan, including the latter's latest projected revival, Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar."

A kinemacolor exhibition of durbur

pictures was recently given at Princeton under the auspices of the English Dramatic Association.

The Yale Dramatic Association will give its first performance of this year's production, Tolstoy's "Fruits of Culture," this evening in Springfield, Mass. Other performances will be as follows: Providence, Dec. 20; Albany, Dec. 21; Pittsburgh, Dec. 26; Washington, Dec. 27; Baltimore, Dec. 28; Saranton, Dec. 30; Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 31; Brooklyn, Jan. 1; New Haven, Jan. 11; Morristown, N. J., Jan. 24; New York city, Waldorf ballroom, Jan. 25.

HARVEY IN REINHARDT PRODUCTION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Martin Harvey, in conjunction with Mr. Max Reinhardt, is to produce "Hamlet" on much the same lines as the "Oedipus" was produced at Covent Garden, that is with great simplicity and with a sense of spaciousness. Mr. Harvey will also give the "Taming of the Shrew" with Mr. William Poel. There will be no footlights and no proscenium arch in this production, and only one break in the piece. The play will be given very much as Shakespeare wrote it, not omitting the under plot. "Sly" is to be retained, and he will sit where the conductor usually sits, and so will be practically one of the audience. Then, the music is to be music of the period played on the musical instruments of the period, and the costumes are to be what may be called Italianate. This production will be given at first in the provinces.

CERCLE FRANCAISE PLAY

"La Double Belle-Mere." ("The Double Mother-in-Law"), a witty French comedy bordering upon farce by Alexandre Bisson and Antony Mars, was given as the twenty-sixth annual play of the Cercle Francaise of Harvard University last night in Copley hall. The performance will be repeated tonight. The cast follows:

Henri Duval.....F. S. Allen '16
Bourgaueuf.....J. S. Abreu '16
Champeaux.....V. Freedley '14
Corbuleau.....P. L. Cable '14
Paysan.....L. Coleman '16
Mme. Bonivard.....Mme. E. H. Darmand
Gabrielle.....Miss Dorothy Faunce
Diane.....Miss Alice Burr
Violette.....Miss Grace Lockwood

In brief the plot is as follows: Henri Duval, a young musician has a charming wife but a terrible mother-in-law, Mme. Bonivard, whose very presence connotes her supposed former existence as an opera dancer. By the aid of his friend Champeaux he gets rid of the mother-in-law by obtaining separation from his wife. Later he meets a widower, M. Bourgaueuf, with a delightful daughter, Gabrielle.

All meet in Henri's house and extremely funny complications result. For instance the song that Henri has written and sung to his wife in the first act (Mr. Allen sang well, by the way) comes up in the last as a solver of riddles. Champeaux sits at the piano and starts to play the piece. Gabrielle, who thinks that it was dedicated to her, sings. Diane knows that it was written to her, and when she hears, begins to sing. Result, confusion necessitating explanations by Henri. And the usual cheerful ending.

It was a remarkably finished performance for amateurs to give. For while the prompter may have had his agitations the "house" never knew it. And

Christmas Gifts

IN Sterling Silver
Toilet Articles
Bags, Bouquet Pins
Buckles, Frames
Pencils,
Fobs, Thimbles
Vanity Boxes
Links, Pins

Smith
Patterson & Co.
Diamond Merchants
52 Summer Street

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Books and Stationery
W. B. Clarke Co.
98 & 98 Tremont St.

the diction, bearing and stage business could scarcely have been improved upon. The diction in particular was a pleasure to hear.

F. S. Allen '16 as Henri Duval, the young composer deserves particular commendation for his work. Mme. Darmand achieved success in a role which would have been easy to overdo. Miss Faunce's Gabrielle was delightful and Miss Burr made an admirable Diane. The others in the cast did equally well.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Charles E. McMullin, superintendent of Portland division of the Boston & Maine road, and train master, left North station by special train at 8:30 o'clock this morning on a general inspection tour.

The New Haven and Boston & Albany roads carried Groton students to New York city in special equipment this morning.

Harry Lionette, senior directing leverman in pneumatic tower No. 1, South station, accompanied by Mrs. Lionette, is spending his vacation in New York city.

The National Biscuit Company's private car No. 1838, occupied by President A. W. Green and party, passed through Boston over the New Haven and Boston & Albany roads today en route from Providence to Worcester.

The New Haven road handled into First street freight terminal, South Boston, yesterday, a solid train of live stock from East Liberty (Pittsburgh)—stock yards, consigned to the Brighton (Mass.) yard, Boston & Albany railway delivery.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road furnish a special Pullman train from South station at 2:03 o'clock this afternoon for the accommodation of Cincinnati and St. Louis students.

The Boston & Maine road handled a large shipment of auto bodies in American Express service during the night from Amesbury, Mass., to Cleveland, O.

Vassar College students of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., occupying a special parlor car train, are due at South station for the Boston & Albany road at 6:45 o'clock this evening.

The Boston Terminal Company is providing extra storage mail cars in South station's mail yard for the postal authorities, for the purpose of transferring light mail from one division to another without delay.

Dartmouth students living in Boston district left North station, by special train at 11:10 o'clock this morning via White River Junction and Concord.

It won't leak
MOORE'S
THE ORIGINAL NON-LEAKABLE FOUNTAIN PEN
\$2.50 AND UP

Christmas is the time for providing your good friends with some of the little luxuries and conveniences they are too busy or too unselfish to discover for themselves. A Moore's fountain pen for instance. Nothing else you can think of will prove so useful and faithful a reminder of your thoughtfulness.

Moore's is the only fountain pen that can be carried anywhere or in any position. When not in use the pen point lies submerged in ink so that it's always moist and ready to write freely at the first stroke. No other pen is so easily and quickly filled. Just take off the cap and drop in the ink.

For the holiday season, the pens are put up in attractive Christmas boxes. Those who wish to make a more elaborate gift can select pens with gold and silver bands. Silver work and solid gold and silver jewelry, ranging in price from \$3.00 to \$48.00. These are enclosed in special leather gift boxes lined with satin.

For sale by Dealers Everywhere
American Fountain Pen Company
Adams, Cushing & Foster, Selling Agents
168 Devonshire Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Bath Wraps and Dressing Gowns

Hewins & Hollis
4 Hamilton Place

Stationery In Boxes
DAMON'S — 38 — West Street
THE BEACON HILL STATIONERS
(Branch of 1 Pemberton Sq.)
Fountain Pens
All Varieties
\$1.00 to \$10.00 57-63 Franklin St.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—Eddie Foy.
HOLLIS—Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.
KELTIE—Vandeville.
MAJESTIC—Julius Caesar.
PARK—Maggie Pepper.
PLYMOUTH—George Arliss in "Disraeli."
ST. JAMES—David Harum.
TREMONT—"The Rainbow."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"The Argyle Case."
CORT—"Fine Feathers."
GARRICK—"Patience."
HILTON—"The Enchantress."
OLYMPIC—"The Million."
OPERA HOUSE—William Hodge.
J. A. SALLIE—"Girl at the Gate."
MEYCKERS—"Little Women."
POWERS—"Years of Discretion."
PRINCESS—"Bought and Paid For."

NEW YORK
ASTOR—Douglas Fairbanks.
RELASCO—Frances Starr.
CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven."
COHAN—"Broadway Jones."
COMEDY—"Faust's First Play."
ELLIOTT—"Hill Wakes."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—Mrs. Nazimova.
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—Wm. Collier.
FULTON—"The Yellow Jacket."
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."
HYPHODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUTSON—Mrs. Pike.
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LYCEUM—Hillie Burke.
LYRIC—Mile. Trentini.
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."

BOSTON CONCERTS
Friday—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m. ninth public rehearsal. Boston Symphony orchestra. Heinrich Warneke, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m. ninth concert. Boston Symphony orchestra. Heinrich Warneke, soloist.
Sunday—Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m. first performance. "The Messiah." Handel and Haydn Society.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Friday, 8 p. m. "Tales of Hoffmann."
Saturday, 2 p. m. "Lucia"; 8 p. m. "Travita."

WOMEN PROMISE TO SELL 27-CENT EGGS DESPITE THE DEALERS

Despite the fact that one of the largest produce dealers in Boston declared that fresh eggs could not be had at 27 cents a dozen before April or May, Mrs. Susan E. Stevens, secretary of the Women's Homestead Association, said today that farmers near the city would be only too glad to find a market for them at this price. She said that the women who are touring the country around Weymouth, North Reading, Worcester and other places are sending encouraging reports about the large supplies of eggs on hand. She also said that eggs from only one part of her plan, which embraced many other food-stuffs.

Mrs. Stevens recommends Malden as a distributing point and automobile trucks as the means of transporting eggs to certain centers in Boston. She said that many farmers have signified their intention to transfer their business to the association on condition that it shall take all they produce. The cooperation of many members of the association who have henneries is assured.

Joseph J. Wall, president of the Goldsmith Wall Company, said that about four months will elapse before fresh eggs can be brought down to the figure given by Mrs. Stevens. He points out that there are many grades of eggs and that from one case might be selected four or five different kinds. Even certain fresh eggs are sold cheap. If they are small they do not command so high a price as the larger eggs.

EGGS SOLD WITHOUT GUARANTEE
NEW YORK—Eggs which no one would recommend as fresh are selling generally in all parts of the city at 25 cents a dozen. Some market stalls offer eggs as low as 22 and 23 cents. Signs in the butter market are that butter will be lower after the holidays.

EGGS DESIRED LABELED
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In a crusade as to eggs begun here Thursday by Mrs. Alfred L. Lustig, president of the Housewives League of this city, the point of the fight is to have eggs properly labeled.

PARADE PRECEDES EGG SALE
CHICAGO—Club women held their first "egg parade" Thursday and today begin selling 24 cents eggs at nine public stations.

FRIENDSHIP AIM OF RESIDENT IN NORTH END HOUSE

Next to the Old North church stands an old-fashioned residence which has just been opened with a new purpose. At the request of the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of Massachusetts, Miss Lillian Skinner has gone there to live, and with her two companions will devote herself to the purpose of making friends with the people of the neighborhood, which is believed to contain many of a good sort to know.

The house carries out the fundamental idea of the settlement house, although it proposes to have no formal program in the way of clubs and classes. Its inmates make frequent visits to the families of the districts and extend an invitation to call upon them at 193 Salem street, day or evening, at any time. Informal parties and social good times are to be included in the general plan for getting better acquainted.

RADCLIFFE GIRLS PLAY CLOSE GAME

Radcliffe sophomores won at basketball from the freshmen yesterday, by a score of 14 to 13. The game was the first of the championship series. At the end of the first half the score was 9 to 3 in favor of the freshmen. The lineup was as follows: Sophomores—goals, Greta Coleman, Jean Key, Dorothy Doxon; centers, Martha Noll, Ellen Eppendorff; Madeline Ellis; guards, Alice Davis (captain), Rachel Lewis, Margaret Perry, Susan Lyman. Freshmen—goals, Katherine Hodge (captain), Elizabeth Chandler, Eunice Allen; centers, Elizabeth Wier, Elizabeth Almy, Katherine Hodge; guards, Helen Beveridge, Rachel Tuttle, Madeline Brewer.

FIREMEN WILLING TO ARBITRATE

NEW YORK—Reply is expected today from the managers of the eastern railroads to the modified demands of the locomotive firemen for increased pay, better working conditions and the placing of two firemen on 2000 of the largest locomotives in the territory. The firemen will submit all the men's demands to arbitration under the Erdman act if no agreement is reached.

FRENCH BANK IS SOLD

MONTREAL—A syndicate, headed by Sir Henry Pellatt, of Toronto, has taken over the Paris shares of the Banque Internationale, an option on which was secured by a local group of capitalists, headed by J. M. Fortier, just a month ago. A cheque for \$280,000 was drawn and paid over to the representatives of the Paris interests.

WOMAN JUDGESHIP PROPOSED

DENVER, Colo.—A bill to create the office of assistant woman judge of the juvenile court, who would have coordinate jurisdiction with the judge in all cases where women and girls are concerned, has been drawn up by Judge Ben B. Lindsey for consideration by the incoming Legislature.

FLORID ITALIAN OPERA INTERPRETED



(Copyright by Terkelson & Henry, San Francisco)

Mmc. Tetrazzini opens her Boston season singing title role of Donizetti's "Lucia"

Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini, the coloratura soprano, makes her first Boston appearance of the season Saturday afternoon at the Boston opera house, singing the brilliant music of "Lucia," an opera which her talents keep a favorite in the American repertory. The distinguished Italian artist is to sing for five weeks with the Boston company and is to join the Chicago opera company for appearances in

Chicago and Philadelphia late in the winter. She goes to San Francisco, the city where she made her first American appearance eight years ago, to assist in a performance of "Rigoletto" when the new Tivoli opera house is opened there on March 12, 1913. Among the operas that Mme. Tetrazzini has in her American repertory are "Sonnambula" and "The Coddler and the Fairy." She will sing in both of these in Chicago.

LABORATORY BOARD TO ASSIST AIRCRAFT WORK

WASHINGTON—A step toward securing more information was taken Thursday when President Taft appointed a commission on aerodynamic laboratory, of which Dr. R. S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institute of Washington and a representative of the National Academy of Sciences, is named chairman.

In his letter to the President recommending the appointment of the committee, Secretary Meyer said:

"The construction of air craft among all the leading powers of Europe is now based largely on information obtained at their notable aerodynamic laboratories, and the installation of such a plant in this country is regarded as a necessity to our commercial interests and to the production of safety and efficiency in our air crafts."

LINE IS DESIRED IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)
DURBAN, South Africa—By the opening of the Zeerust-Mafeking railway Durban has been brought nearer than Port Elizabeth to Bulawayo by 72 miles, and nearer East London by 55 miles. It will be remembered that, when, in 1906, the Natal government supplied part of the cost of the construction of the Koonstadt-Bethlehem line, the promise was given then of the building of the Koonstadt-Vierfontein railway shortly. Such a line is eagerly desired by the merchants of Natal, as great advantages to the trade of the province would accrue if better access to Klerksdorp were obtainable. A movement is now on foot to bring the situation before the notice of the Union Parliament.

STOCK DIVISION APPEAL TO COURT

WASHINGTON—The supreme court of the United States took under consideration on Thursday a combined motion of the government and the Union Pacific railroad attorneys for a more specific decree about the rights of Union Pacific stockholders in the ordered distribution of the \$126,650,000 worth of Southern Pacific stock owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The railroad attorneys want the Union Pacific stockholders exclusively to be allowed to buy the stock. The government is opposed to such an exclusive privilege. The court's action may be announced Monday.

EXPLORERS BARE INCA CITY IN PERU

NEW YORK—Prof. Hiram Bingham, head of the Yale Peruvian expedition, who arrived in New York Thursday with other members of the party on the steamship Santa Marta from Colon, said the exploration was conducted chiefly at Machu Picchu, the Inca city discovered on a plateau surrounded by precipices 2000 feet in height. The jungle was cleared away and more than 100 caves were discovered. Ruins of baths, houses and palaces were also laid bare, and practically the entire city uncovered.

LABORATORY TO OPEN SOON

The new Walcott Gibbs memorial laboratory at Harvard, the first of the new chemical buildings to be finished, will be opened to students when college opens Jan. 3.

CARRIERS TO HEAR ELECTION RESULT ON MONDAY NIGHT

Nicholas S. Lawless, president of Branch 34, National Association of Letter Carriers, comprising carriers in the Boston postal district, has called a meeting of the committee on nominations to be held at Faneuil hall, Monday night, when the outcome of the election for president of the branch, held a week ago, will be made public.

The election broke up with Mr. Lawless being credited with 87 votes, compared to 73 for Mr. Brennan. Seventeen votes cast for Mr. Brennan, besides the 73, were contested and the committee on nominations will decide the legality of these ballots.

GOVERNOR COBB READY TO LEAVE FOR HAVANA LINE

Chartered for the winter months, the steamer Governor Cobb of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, will leave for Jacksonville, Fla., tonight in command of Captain Allan. She will ply between Key West and Havana, having been chartered by the Peninsular Occidental Company.

TECH MEN IN VAUDEVILLE

"Was it Los?" a question that has been puzzling Technology students for some time, was solved last night. It proved to be a vaudeville in Huntington hall for the benefit of the athletic association. Students from many parts of the world took part. F. T. Yeh '13 played on Chinese instruments, while Turpin Hsi '14 gave an exhibition of the Chinese game of shuttlecock. There were 11 numbers in all.

SYMPHONIA TRIO GIVES CONCERT

LYNN, Mass.—Three Lynn young men, comprising the Symphonia trio, Aaron Harris, violinist; Raymond Hall, cellist; and Amos Moody, pianist, gave a concert in the Women's clubhouse last evening. Ernest Collins is the manager. Mme. Calvert, soprano soloist, of Boston, assisted and was accompanied by Miss Frieda Gerhard.

WHITELAW REID HONORED

(By the United Press)
LONDON—Prince Arthur of Connaught, personally representing King George V. and Queen Mary headed the great gathering at the memorial services today for Whitelaw Reid, United States ambassador to the court of St. James, which began at noon in Westminster Abbey.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE GRADUATES REPORT 1643 ARE TEACHERS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Similar to the catalogue of 1900, the Wellesley College Record for the period 1875-1912 will soon appear, giving a general list of officers and students for that time. This is the outgrowth of the work of the Wellesley Record Association.

Of the 9791 former students of the college 2440 report themselves as engaged in some remunerative occupation some time during 1910-12. Of these 1643 report themselves as teachers; other occupations are represented as follows: Advertiser 1, agents 4, architects 2, art 22, astronomical computer 1, bacteriologists 2, bookkeepers 13, chemists 5, clerks 42, companions 3, curators 4, dealer in antiques 1, dressmaker 1, farmer 1, ranchers 8, gardeners, florists, orchardists 3, insurance business 1, laboratory observatory assistants 6, lawyers 1, lecturers 6, library work 117, literary work 54, managerial positions 57, manufacturer 1, minister 1, missionaries, foreign 33, home 4, musicians 13, oil broker 1, paper business 1, partner in business 3, philanthropic work 90, photographer 1, proofreaders 3, readers 2, secretaries, stenographers, registrars, 119, superintendents of schools 5, translator 1, county treasurer 1, truant or probation officers 2.

WEST ROXBURY TO PUBLIC GARDEN IS COURSE OF WALK

The "hike" open to all the people of Boston and vicinity, which the Municipal Athletic Association is to conduct next Wednesday morning, will be through West Roxbury and Dorchester to Franklin park, through Olmsted park and the Fens, over Commonwealth avenue to the Public Garden. The start will be at 9:45 a. m. from Billings field, West Roxbury, thence to Lagrange street, Washington street, Ashland street, Oakland street, Mattapan square, to River street, Pierce square, Dorchester avenue, through Peabody square, Ashmont, Talbot avenue, through Colman square, to park department office at Dorchester Club, opposite Franklin field, where the participants will be checked by officials, and the second half of the "hike" started through Franklin park to the Public Garden.

COAL PRICE DATA ARE TO BE SHOWN ATTY.-GENERAL

Data relative to alleged exorbitant high prices of coal in Massachusetts, which have been collected by the United Improvement Association, are to be laid Monday before Atty.-Gen. James M. Swift, according to the association's plans. At Thursday's conference with Governor Foss, Mr. Swift offered to act in an advisory capacity and said that, while his office could not take the initiative in this matter, it would be glad to act on any facts which were presented to it.

Governor Foss has announced that either in the inaugural address, which is now preparing, or in a special message to be sent to the Legislature after it convenes, he will recommend a comprehensive investigation of the coal situation.

WORKERS TO OWN MILLS PREDICTED

"I believe the time is coming when such mills as we have in Lawrence will be owned by the employees. The state should pass a law which will permit it," declared George Willis Cooke, lecturer at the social service course meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association building last evening.

"The first step toward common ownership is the establishment of socialism in this country. Socialists believe that this change must come through fundamental education. We have no real free public schools for the poor children, because it is absolutely necessary for these children to go to work. The state should educate every child in some trade so that he or she may earn a real living."

PRIZES AWARDED IN POULTRY SHOW

GREENFIELD, Mass.—The first exhibition of the New England Poultry Association, Inc., closed here last night, successful in every particular. A snow-white, single-comb White Leghorn, owned by A. F. Dodge of Pittsfield won first prize. A Buff Orpington hen, owned by H. H. Hannon of Bennington, won a silver cup.

In the class of White Wyandottes Arthur E. Davis of Warwick won three of the four blues. In the buff Mrs. H. E. Winn of Greenfield won three firsts. Many of the prize winners at this show will try for higher honors at the big Boston show Jan. 7 to 11.

PENN'S PAPERS BRING \$475

PHILADELPHIA—A cable despatch to newspapers of this city tells that autograph letters of William Penn, historical documents and other papers referring to transfer of land in Pennsylvania brought \$475 at a public sale Thursday.

NEW TRIAL IS DENIED

Judge Brown of the superior court yesterday denied a motion for a new trial in the case of James F. Crane, a master painter, convicted of advertising for new employees while a strike was on without stating that fact.

BUSINESS IN MONEY ORDERS FOR HOLIDAYS IS HEAVY THIS YEAR

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield made public a statement today showing that the money order business transacted in the Boston postal district for the 12 working days of the month, up to Dec. 15 was heavier than for any preceding year for that number of days. The total number of money order transactions for the 12 days was 178,805, involving \$1,378,232.91, compared with 192,501 transactions for last year involving \$1,331,380.19.

There were 39,709 domestic money orders for \$341,908.14 and 112,826 domestic orders for \$801,681.70 paid. The international money order business shows a marked increase over that for the holiday period of 1911. There were issued 23,479 international orders for \$335,516.97, and 881 orders for \$9,035.80 were paid. The latter figures show a slight decrease over last year.

The records of the mails handled in the foreign branch of the Boston postoffice from Dec. 1 to Dec. 17 inclusive show the following figures for the comparative years of 1911 and 1912:

Letters last year, 9017 pounds; this year, 10,050; parcels last year, 4735, weighing 7259 pounds; this year, 5789, weighing 8447.

EMERSON COLLEGE HONORS FOUNDER

Students, representatives from the Boston and Hartford Emerson College clubs, members of the faculty and invited guests attended founders day exercises at Emerson College of Oratory this morning. Mrs. Charles W. Emerson, wife of the founder, extended greeting.

Among the speakers were Dean Harry S. Ross, who spoke on "Personality in Teaching," Dr. William G. Ward, Miss Lila Smith, Walter B. Tripp and Mrs. Jessie E. Southwick. Mrs. Southwick's theme was "The Philosophy of Emerson," Charles W. Kidder, registrar, stated that efforts to secure an endowment fund are still being made, the gifts having reached \$15,000. After the exercises the school was dismissed to reopen Jan. 7.

PEACE ADVOCATES TO OPEN MEETING

WASHINGTON—A two days national conference of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes will open at the New Willard here tonight with addresses by Governor Simeon Baldwin of Connecticut, president; Attorney-General Wickham; Everett P. Wheeler, of New York; Thomas W. Batch of Philadelphia and Professor Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin. Prof. Henry V. Rogers, dean of the Yale law school, will be among the speakers tomorrow.

LABOR LEADERS SEE GOV. WILSON

TRENTON, N. J.—President Samuel Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor held a conference with Governor Wilson at the State House here today. Gompers carried a big armful of papers into the governor's office and left them with him. They contained the recommendations of Mr. Gompers and Mr. Morrison for labor legislation. Governor Wilson greeted the labor leaders warmly and said he would consider their recommendations.

MR. PROUTY SPEAKS ON TAXES

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Opponents to a federal income tax are those who can best afford to pay it, declared Charles A. Prouty, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, before the state Legislature last night. The great burden of taxation, said Mr. Prouty, is being born by the common people.

PRESIDENT MACLAURIN SPEAKS

Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Institute of Technology addressed a gathering of about 400 Tech students in the union on Trinity place yesterday noon on the value of practical religion. C. W. Brett '13 presided at the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Technology Christian Association.

PACKING WORKERS' PAY RAISED

By agreement concluded and ratified Friday, men employed at the Squire and North plants in Cambridge and Somerville will on Monday next receive an increase of \$1 a week. A. F. of L. leaders concluded the pact. Many of 1000 workers benefiting are not members of the union.

FIRE CAUSES \$50,000 LOSS

SPRINGFIELD—Damage estimated at \$50,000 was caused Thursday night by a fire that threatened to sweep the plant of the Wagon Car Company, the loss being principally in lumber. Four firemen were slightly hurt.

DR. DYER SEES LABOR MEN

Superintendent of Schools Franklin B. Dyer held a conference last night with the executive board and educational committee of the Boston Central Labor Union on vocational training in the Boston schools.

CLUB MAKES KING MEMBER

NEW YORK—His majesty, King George of England was elected an honorary member of the New York Yacht Club at the meeting of the club Thursday night. Dallas B. Pratt was chosen commodore, succeeding C. Ladyard Blair.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West



Neckwear

A gift is sure to be appreciated if it is of neckwear, especially if it is of the finest quality, dainty as to pattern and workmanship. The neckwear here advertised is refined, elegant, and above all, useful.

LOW ROBESPIERRE COLLARS

Handstitched crepe de chine
Black and white satin
White ruche, button trimmed
Hand emb., with net jabots
Prices 50c 1.00 to 12.50

STOCKS AND JABOTS

Hand embroidered net
Shadow lace effect
Lingerie, val lace, trimmings
Hand embroidered lingerie effects
50c, 1.00, 1.50 to 10.00

STOCKS

High black satin and silk
Hand embroidered net
Real Irish lace
Stocks, with plaited bows
50c, 75c, 1.00 to 5.00

JABOTS

Small hand emb. batiste
Small hand emb. net
Large shadow lace
Medium size effects in batiste, lace and net
50c, 75c, 1.00 to 12.50

CHEMISETTES AND GUIMPES

Plain and shadow lace
Embroidered nets and laces
Sleeveless and with sleeves
50c, 75c, 1.00 to 5.00

BOWS

Silk and satin effect
Lace and lingerie embroidered
Satin and floral styles
25c, 50c to 75c

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Single roses, cluster bunches,
boutonnieres and boxed flowers
50c, 65c, 1.00 to 3.25

Scarfs

Pure silk crepe, satin stripe
border and ends, all-over pattern of pompadour flowers in blue, white and pink, 2 1/2 yards long, narrow hem and hemstitched ends.
Special at 2.75

POLICE METHODS DISGRACE, SAYS DR. ELIOT TO BAR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—"The 'third degree' method of getting evidence in criminal cases is a disgrace, and evidence secured in that manner should not be admissible in court," declared President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard in an address before the Massachusetts State Bar Association here Thursday. Charles W. Clifford of New Bedford, president of the association, presided. A portrait of Marcus P. Knowlton, former chief justice of the state supreme court was presented to Hampden county by the state body. Attorney-General James M. Swift making the address.

JUDGE ARCHBALD TRIAL GOES OVER

WASHINGTON—After hearing several witnesses for the defense, the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment in the trial of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court, adjourned Thursday for the holidays, to convene again Jan. 3, when Judge Archbald will take the stand. The court session today lasted a little more than three hours, during which counsel for Judge Archbald made a vain effort to conclude examining witnesses for the defense. When it became evident that this could not be accomplished, the court, on motion of Senator Gallinger, adjourned.

1498 RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS

Russian immigrants who came to Massachusetts during the past six months numbered 1498, according to the report of the Hebrew-Immigrant Aid Society of Boston. The total number of immigrants in that period was 2011, which is a larger number than entered during the 12 months previous.

CAMPAIGN COST TWO CENTS

WASHINGTON—The Socialist candidate for Congress from the first South Dakota district, Edward M. Jacobson of Sioux Falls, spent two cents for his campaign, according to his report to the House. It was the price of the stamp that brought his expense statement.

BETTER GYMNASIUM SOUGHT

LYNN, Mass.—The students of the English high school have started a petition which will be circulated among the alumni, parents and the citizens to have a better gymnasium for training the track and basketball teams.

Train Service ON Christmas

Attention is called to the discontinuance of certain trains Christmas Day as shown in time-tables. Special posters are displayed at all stations announcing extra stops of other trains in order to provide adequate service. Agents will gladly give full information.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.

OLD COLONY UNION PUPILS EXHIBIT WORK

Italian peasant work and Porto Rican native work of getting evidence in criminal cases is a disgrace, and evidence secured in that manner should not be admissible in court," declared President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard in an address before the Massachusetts State Bar Association here Thursday. Charles W. Clifford of New Bedford, president of the association, presided. A portrait of Marcus P. Knowlton, former chief justice of the state supreme court was presented to Hampden county by the state body. Attorney-General James M. Swift making the address.

Many Boston women, whose summer homes are on Cape Cod, are giving their aid to make the affair a success. Among them are Mrs. W. O. Taylor, Mrs. J. W. Bartol, Mrs. Helen R. Emmons, Mrs. Andrew Fiske, Mrs. George F. Gargner, Mrs. Alpheus H. Hardy, Mrs. John Parkinson, Mrs. W. J. Peters, Mrs. Helen N. Richards, Mrs. F. E. Snow, Mrs. Frederic Tudor, Mrs. J. Q. A. Whittemore, Miss Mary A. Williams, Mrs. Moses Williams, Mrs. Alfred Winsor, and Mrs. Robert Winsor.

Connected with the union is an industrial school in which various handicrafts are taught. Materials are furnished by the union, and little girls receive five cents for hemstitching the ends of a towel; while the boys are paid five cents an hour for attendance in the wood working and carpentry classes. At the end of the summer term nearly \$100 was paid out to the children for their work, aside from the cash and prizes given for excellence in different branches. The entire town of Bourne, comprising seven villages, has felt the influence of the union.

MR. HEARST MAY BE RECALLED

WASHINGTON—William R. Hearst will not be permitted to cross-examine former Senator Foraker before the Clapp campaign fund investigating committee. Any inquiry he may wish to make Mr. Hearst will have to give to a member of the committee. The committee is considering the recall of Mr. Hearst. W. W. Winkfield, who, with Charles Stump, took the Archbald letters from the Standard Oil offices, according to the testimony of former Senator Foraker, could not be found in Chicago.

Useful Gifts

Holiday Boxes Fine Writing Paper and Envelopes, 25c to \$1.00
Mahogany Cabinets of Fine Writing Paper and Envelopes, \$1.00 to \$5.00
Initial Stationery, in beautiful cabinets, 50c to \$5.00
Beautifully Decorated Calendars, a great variety, 10c to \$5.00
Phillips Brooks Appointment Calendars, 25c to \$5.00
Diaries of every description, 10c to \$5.00
Scholar's Companions, which include a good supply of Pens, Pencils, etc., in fancy boxes, 25c to \$1.00
Greeting Cards, 10c each and upwards
New Xmas sentiments, 5c each and upwards
Babies' Books, Dolls, Squeezers, etc., illustrated, 10c to \$5.00
Ward's "A Kiss a Day" Books, better than a diary and good for any 3 years, for recording the daily happenings at home, school, college, etc., 50c to \$5.00
Over 40 styles and fancy leather binders
Expense Books, personal, household, will save money for the user, 75c to \$2.50
Elite Address Books in fancy leather, 40c to \$2.00
Photo and Post Card Albums of the very best materials, will last indefinitely, 10c to \$5.00
Leather Bags, Footlockers, Purse, Bill Books and other leather novelties, 25c to \$15.00
Brass Desk Sets, \$2.50 to \$5.00
Brass Desk Pads, Paper Knives, Stamp Boxes, Calendars, etc., 10c to \$5.00
Places, 50c and upwards
Lawyer's Brief Cases, \$2.75 to \$15
Fountain Pens, every variety, 10c to \$1.00
Book Binds, mahogany, cherry, oak, etc., 10c to \$1.00

WARD'S

Samuel Ward Co. STATIONERS 57-63 Franklin St. BOSTON

WHAT THE STUDENTS ARE DOING

STUDENTS' SCHOOL AT BOWDOIN TO OPEN IN JANUARY

BRUNSWICK, Me.—With the opening of the new gymnasium and Gen. Thomas Worcester Hyde athletic building after the Christmas recess Bowdoin College will be equipped to meet all requirements for modern indoor training and exercise. The new structure was erected and equipped at a cost of \$115,000.

The gymnasium is situated between Sargent gymnasium and the observatory and the Athletic building is located at the east of the gymnasium, with a single wall between. The work of clearing the ground was begun last January and the cornerstone was laid in June.

The architecture of the new buildings is colonial. The gymnasium and athletic building together cover 30,400 square feet of ground and are 100 yards in length. The front of the gymnasium is marked with a cut granite entrance surmounted by the Bowdoin seal, and on each side of the heavy oak door are bronze lanterns.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Masque and Gown, the dramatic club of Bowdoin College has begun rehearsals for the year. The play chosen for this season is "Old Heidelberg." Mrs. A. E. Brown, coach of the club for the past two years, has been reengaged to have charge of rehearsals this year.

The new general catalogue of the college recently issued, announces a number of changes in the courses given. This year there are new courses in fine arts, music, English composition and education. Next year courses will be offered in municipal government open to 10 men chosen from those who have previously taken the lower courses in political science and two new courses in economics, social reform and conservatism.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Mt. Holyoke College closed Wednesday afternoon for the Christmas recess and will reopen Jan. 3.

The Christmas service, which was held in Mary Lyon chapel last Sunday evening was attended by a crowd which filled all available space in the chapel. Both the junior and the vesper choirs sang. Seventy new members from the freshman class sang for the first time in the vesper choir. Mr. Hammond and the college orchestra gave several Christmas selections at the close of the service.

Following the usual custom the members of the junior class serenaded President Woolley early Wednesday morning.

BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me.—Bates College musical clubs are meeting with success in the concerts given for the early season. The clubs are composed of the following: Glee Club, P. S. Nickerson '13, A. C. Morrison '13, F. W. Benzie '16, S. Keneston '16, E. G. Bessy '13, G. K. Tabot '15, T. H. Blanchard '15, L. R. Carey '15, R. D. Stillman '16, C. O. Miller '16, J. H. Dickson '13, C. E. Hadley '15, J. F. Corcoran '15, A. E. Thomas '15, J. L. Meader '15, H. W. L. Kidder '13, H. A. Woodman '13, C. R. Thompson '13 and R. M. Bonney '13.

Mandolin Club—W. D. Small '14, H. A. Woodman '13, P. S. Nickerson '13, C. R. Thompson '13, J. H. Dickson '13, C. R. Thompson '13, W. J. Pennell '13, F. Smith '14, T. H. Blanchard '15, E. F. Pidgeon '15, L. R. Carey '15, J. F. Corcoran '15, G. K. Talbot '15 and E. G. Barrows '14, accompanist.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

DURHAM, N. H.—New Hampshire College closes today for the Christmas recess and reopens Jan. 2. The mid-year examinations will begin Jan. 23 and extend for five days. The second semester will open Feb. 6.

The college catalog for 1912-13 which is now being distributed shows that the institution has 42 members of the faculty including its president. Among the new courses offered this year are a few in English, German, French, botany, horticulture and sociology.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The first competition in the sophomore class for membership on the Argus board at Wesleyan University has resulted in the selection of Charles D. Broadhead of Philadelphia, Pa., and Francis B. Upham, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Dramatic Club is to take a trip during the Christmas recess, to Mt. Vernon, N. Y., East Orange, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y. The club is presenting "The Dictator" a comedy by Richard Harding Davis, and made its first appearance here last Saturday.

The Christmas recess began today, and will come to an end on Jan. 3.

The Classical Club has organized for the year by the election of the following officers: president, E. K. French, '13, Dorchester, Mass., vice-president, A. S. Pruden, '14, Middletown, Conn., and secretary-treasurer, H. R. Willoughby, '15, North Haverhill, N. H.

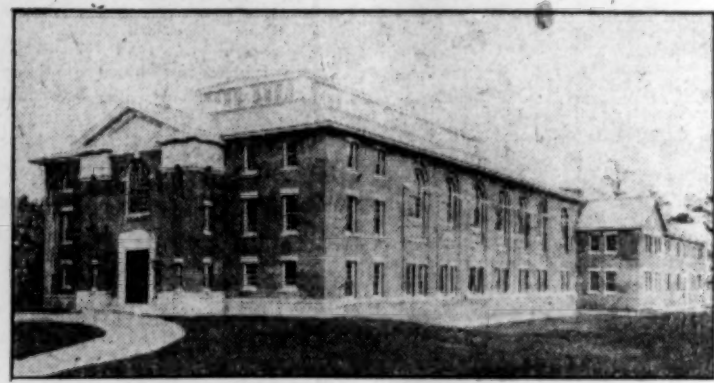
The glee and mandolin clubs are to give seven concerts during the recess, the first being Dec. 26, at Rye, N. Y., and the last, Jan. 3, at Hackensack, N. J.

SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Members of the Minneapolis Smith Club at Smith College will listen to a lecture by Dean Comstock at their luncheon on Dec. 28. On Dec. 31 the Pittsburgh Smith Club will give a luncheon at which the dean will also speak.

The Longy Club of the Boston Symphony orchestra gave a concert recently at the college.

NEW BOWDOIN COLLEGE GYMNASIUM



Building erected as a training and exercise school at cost of \$115,000 is equipped with all modern improvements

JUNIOR OFFICERS ARE ELECTED AT PHILLIPS EXETER

EXETER, N. H.—Juniors at Phillips Exeter Academy recently elected officers as follows: President, D. W. Campbell, '16; vice president, W. Peters, '16, and secretary-treasurer, F. R. V. Lynch, '16. About \$50 was collected by the Christian Fraternity to give Christmas dinners to certain citizens of Exeter.

A collection was recently made for the purpose of building hockey rinks but the sum did not reach that required and the rinks will be built on the river.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

ORONO, Me.—At a meeting of the board of the campus, at the University of Maine, Frank A. Morris of Old Town was elected managing editor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. D. Towner, '14, of Bangor. Russell S. Ferguson, '14, of New York City, Robert F. Thurrell, '15, of Portland, and James H. Lewis, '15, of Eastport were elected to the board as associate editors. Harold L. Dinsmore, '14, of Franklin, Mass., was elected business manager.

Robert F. Thurrell of Portland was the winner of the annual sophomore declamation this year.

The calendar published annually by the sophomore class has been put on sale. It has just been announced that the summer term of the university will begin July 7, 1913, and continue to Aug. 15.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC

WORCESTER, Mass.—Beginning its annual Christmas recess tomorrow Worcester Polytechnic Institute will close until Jan. 2. On the Saturday following the reopening examinations will begin and two weeks afterward the regular mid-year examinations will be held.

At a meeting of the Worcester Cosmopolitan Club H. F. Schmidt, '13, and T. C. Mei, '15, were chosen as delegates to the annual convention of Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, to be held in Philadelphia Dec. 27-30. Prof. J. H. Nelson of the Case School of Applied Mechanics was the speaker at the monthly meeting of the Civil Engineering Society, held last evening in the Mechanical Engineering hall.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

REVERE

Paul Revere council, No. 1149, Royal Arcanum, has elected: Regent, John H. Boddington, Jr.; past regent, William E. Widlund; vice regent, Julius A. Voos; orator, John E. Kervin; secretary, Charles F. Perry; treasurer, Thomas V. Sargent; collector, Charles A. Ladd; chaplain, Albert E. Slaney; guide, Robert J. Hurley; warden, Harry Moore; sentry, Otter Haig; trustees, John H. Boddington, Sr., Fred H. Smith, Thure G. Nelson; representative and alternate to grand council, William E. Widlund and Robert J. Hurley.

Mayflower commandery Golden Cross, has elected: Noble commander, Martin Kidder; vice-commander, Mrs. Ella Baker; prelate, Mrs. Margaret Willett; keeper of records, Mrs. Jennie Babson; treasurer, George P. Babson; herald, Zenas G. Baker; inside guard, George Duette; outside guard, William H. Proctor.

READING

Mrs. Christine M. Cox was last night elected worthy matron of Priscilla chapter, O. E. S., succeeding Mrs. I. Mildred Foote, and other new officers were named as follows: Worthy patron, James W. Fairchild; associate matron, Mrs. Helen R. Smith; conductress, Mrs. Edna Elison; associate conductress, Mrs. Ethel Morrison; secretary, Miss Susan R. Tuttle; treasurer, Mrs. Mary L. Nesmith.

The directors of the Meadowbrook Golf Club are to act at a meeting soon on flooding the meadow on the golf course for use as a skating park.

WAKEFIELD

The Greenwood Union church has elected these officers: Clerk, George H. Potter; treasurer, Miss Emma G. Stearns; auditor, Daniel MacQuarrie; deacon for four years, John I. Hartley; deaconesses, Mrs. George H. Potter, Mrs. Sarah F. Perkins; Mrs. Henry H. Savage, Mrs. George W. Bears; church council, Miss Della M. Reynolds, Mrs. E. L. Champion, George W. Kimball; music committee, George W. Bears, Miss Katherine Doane, Miss May Marshall, David MacQuarrie, J. Harold Edgett.

The senior class of the high school has voted to give a party in the town hall March 28.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Statistics of the graduate department at Brown University show 96 students, of whom 42 come from other colleges who are candidates for the following degrees: Master of arts, master of science and doctor of philosophy.

Out of 633 undergraduates 432 are members of fraternities, according to figures just compiled. In the junior class 100 out of 129 men belong to societies. There are now 20 fraternities. Divided by classes, the fraternity men are: Seniors, 91; juniors, 100; sophomores, 118 and freshmen, 123.

Junior week committee has organized with M. A. Wolf as chairman, H. A. Brown as secretary and S. J. Patten as treasurer.

Komians of the women's college recently presented "Just For Fun" with the following participating: Helen Everett, Rowena Sherman, Margaret Corey, Thekla Jones, Dorothy Leighton, Mabel Hull, Marion F. Greene and Mildred Cutler.

Prizes in German have recently been awarded to Ernest Halliwell of Fall River and John J. Cashman of this city.

COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—A Massachusetts Club has been organized at Colby College with a membership of about 50 students from that state. The purpose of the new club is to interest Massachusetts preparatory schoolmen in Colby and to promote the interests of the members in the college. Officers have been elected as follows: President, Norman J. Merrill '13, Somerville, Mass.; vice president, Ralph Hamilton '14, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary and treasurer, Paul Fraser '15, Dorchester, Mass.

The first issue of the "Colbiana," the new quarterly to be published by the students of the women's division of Colby, has just appeared.

The students have voted to ask the faculty to shorten the Christmas recess this year from three weeks to two weeks and to hold commencement week earlier than usual in June.

Officers of the new student council have been elected as follows: President, Ernest C. Mariner '13, Bridgton; secretary, Charles J. Keppel '13, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; and treasurer, Rafe N. Hatt '15, West Paris.

CHELSEA

Mrs. Carrie A. Cassell, Mrs. Susie E. Paine and Miss Winifred Pearl have been chosen nominating committee for the auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A.

Winnisimmet Union of the First Congregational church has elected: President, Mrs. Elmer E. Pitts; vice-president, Mrs. William Alcott; secretary, Mrs. Walter F. Jones; treasurer, Mrs. William F. Bradley; president foreign mission department, Mrs. F. T. Cromwell; home missions, Mrs. Mary Neish; children's missions, Mrs. Mary Neish; benevolence, Mrs. Beatrice A. Combs; floral decorations, Miss Sarah Hopkins; supper, Mrs. George W. McBride.

Alpha lodge, N. E. O. P., has elected: warden, Mrs. Sarah Pettman; vice-warden, William Kirby; secretary, Mrs. Agalia Johnson; treasurer, David Currie; financial secretary, William Prior; guide, G. Windsor; guard, Roland N. Foote; sentinel, James Hathaway; junior past warden, R. C. Blair; trustees, Mrs. Joanna M. Gabel, Mrs. Clara Kibby; representatives to grand lodge, Mrs. Agalia Johnson, Mrs. Joanna M. Gabel, Mrs. A. G. Hathaway, Mrs. A. T. Currie, Charles F. Oxtom, Mrs. May E. Oxtom; alternates, Mrs. Esther H. Faunce, G. A. Spinney, Mrs. Lottie Hamlin, Elmer C. Faunce, H. F. Logan, George E. Johnson.

LEXINGTON

The board of survey will give a public hearing this evening in Cary hall in reply to the petition of Michael J. McDermott and others to have the bounds and lines of Vine street established and located.

The annual business meeting of the Lexington grade, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in Historic hall next Wednesday evening.

ARLINGTON

Mrs. C. C. Stover will entertain the ladies of the Friday Social Club this afternoon at her home on Hillside avenue. The high school orchestra has chosen Miss Alice Porter, director; David Buttrick '13 president; Miss Esther Reed '13 secretary and treasurer; Miss Ruth Scully '16 librarian and accompanist.

CHAMBER VOTES TO ASK LEGISLATURE FOR AVERY AMENDMENTS

Petition for three amendments to the legislative act of last year providing for the widening of Avery street and its extension to Tremont street will be made to the coming session of the Legislature by the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce backed by the almost unanimous vote of its members as represented at a meeting in the reading room of the chamber Thursday afternoon. James J. Storrow, president, was in the chair.

The opposition was led by Elbridge R. Anderson, counsel for the Boylston Street Merchants Association, with the contention that the entire act would be defeated if an attempt was made to amend it. He also assailed the amendments as defective.

James A. McKibben, secretary of the chamber, read the report of the committee.

SEVERAL CHANGES IN COMPENSATION ACT ARE PROPOSED

Amendments to the workmen's compensation law providing for a longer period during which compensation shall be paid to an incapacitated workman in certain cases and for changes in cases where the employee receives compensation from two sources are provided for in four bills filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives by Representative-elect Timothy J. Ahearn of Boston.

Other bills filed by various members provide for a new bridge between Boston and Quincy, the creation of the office of chief deputy sheriff of Suffolk, increases in Brighton district court salaries and the electrification of all steam roads entering Boston for 10 miles within one year.

ART NOTES

Eighteen paintings by H. W. Ranger were shown at an invitation view at the St. Botolph Club gallery Thursday. The exhibition is to be opened Monday and continue for two weeks.

There are vigor and delicacy in these paintings, maturity of execution and distinction of feeling. There is evidence of much long considered and well-digested detail, yet this is always kept second to breadth of effect. The pictures are all individual in that they were apparently each painted in a strong individual mood that dictated a unified atmosphere and style. There is evident a strong fondness for the parallel in direction of line, whether displayed in the slant of tree trunks, the masts in the marines or streaks of clouds in the skies. In some of the wood interiors one catches a flavor of long contemplation of Corot.

"Sunrise, Noon," is a mellow and well-balanced composition, reticent yet brilliant in the use of yellow and crimson flecks on the green sea and bluish sky. In warm contrast is the dark wood of the vessels' hulls, of piles and of an ancient pier.

"Dawn" shows sleeping shipping and the silent city through blueness, which is beginning to yield in the east before the yellow of the coming day.

"Long Pond" is luminous with summer warmth. Dark trunked trees and soft foliage fill the foreground. Through them is seen a strip of bright water, and a freshly painted sky. "New York from Weehawken" imparts a sense of the bustling city, whose activities are felt to the very borders, like waves sent up to the shore by the busy shipping in mid-stream. There is an admirable sense of a stiff salt breeze over a harbor in "Breedy Day." "Old Mystic" is instinct with rural placidity. Along a grassy lane between trees at autumn the eye travels to a colonial brick house and then to the inevitable white village church.

MEDFORD

City Clerk Alfred P. Joyce, one of those active in organizing the Past Three Illustrious Masters Association of the councils of Royal and Select Masters, has been elected secretary of the organization.

Mrs. Mattie R. Tucker of this city, department president of the Daughters of Veterans, has instituted a new lodge in Revere under the name of the Laura Hamlin tent.

Morris W. Childs of Royal street has been named as one of the delegates from this city to the waterways conference on the Mystic and Malden rivers next month in Washington.

MELROSE

With the advent of the new administration, steps are to be taken towards consolidating the treasurer's and collector's departments.

Mary J. Spaulding tent, Daughters of Veterans, held its first meeting in the new Grand Army building last night with Miss Mary A. Kenah, president, in charge.

MALDEN

The Malden and Melrose Gaslight Company has set out 90 Carolina pine trees about its plant. This action follows a request by the city forester that all industrial concerns in Malden beautify their grounds with trees.

QUINCY

Charles H. Johnson gave an illustrated address on "Historic Quincy," before the Men's Club of the Congregational church, East Milton, Thursday evening.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.—Hon. Solomon Prouty, a representative in Congress from Iowa, has heard of a car famine, a scarcity of railroad cars, and he wants to have Congress enact

a law which will compel the railroads, not only to have cars enough but to prevent accumulations of cars at terminals. In the course of a recent speech on the subject he was quoted as follows:

"It is said there are now standing on the tracks at New Orleans 6000 box cars that have been so held from 10 to 30 days, while the business of the whole country is paralyzed by lack of cars to move pressing traffic." Mr. Prouty's information as to 6000 box cars standing on the tracks at New Orleans for 10 to 30 days is wholly erroneous. No such thing has occurred. The greatest number of such cars recently standing on the tracks here was 2400, and the extreme time during which any of them were kept was 14 days, according to the railroads. They were loaded with grain for export and were kept no longer than was necessary. It is well known that the railroads for a few years past have been under "the hack," not able to make any considerable extensions to their lines, and not even to buy all the equipment needed. If there has been a car famine it is not wholly the fault of the railroads. It is a matter for congratulation that grain for export is coming this way again. New Orleans was once a large receiver of export wheat, corn and oats. If not only came by rail, but largely by river in barges, the grain being transferred by ships lying at anchor in the stream, without having to pay dock charges. But a time came when the river went out of commission as a route of transportation, and the railroads ceased to bring any large quantities of grain. But whether by river or rail, New Orleans should be the point of export for all the grain that goes abroad from the Mississippi valley. All the channels of transportation are down hill to the sea, and they can be used in the winter. New Orleans should become the leading port for export grain and every proper effort should be made to establish the trade.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—Dissatisfaction might be used to describe the general feeling of the people of cities toward their city government. An expression of this dissatisfaction is the growth of the commission form of government, and it enters on a new phase since the great city of New Orleans (339,075 population) has voted to adopt it. The largest city that had before adopted it was Oakland, Cal., with 150,174 population. The criticism has been made that it would not work well in a large city. New Orleans in time will have an answer to that. Thus far we know of no city having adopted it relinquishing it. There are all told 206 cities scattered among 34 states thus governed. . . . New Orleans, which is now nearing 400,000 population, will offer the best test, at least as to size, of the improvement to be had from the commission form. That it gives better things to some of the cities that tried it is beyond question. The essence of it is that there are fewer officers, fewer candidates to be voted for, fewer axes to be ground, and hence better opportunity to guard the choice. Thus far the commission form has proved its adaptability in nearly every instance. Its object is to manage public business as large private or semi-private businesses are managed, to simplify municipal administration and bring it into closer touch with the people, fixing responsibility for acts, concentrating authority and making it possible for the people who are governed to reach the men that govern. It has been working slowly, spreading from one to 206 American cities in all parts of the country in the course of 11 years, or really seven years, for it was four years after Galveston began before it had imitators, and only in the last three years has it spread greatly. So it may be considered as still in the experimental stage and a thing that is freshly before the people as a possible refuge from the extravagance and incompetence, not to say corruption, that is the hallmark of American municipal government. But no system will work unless it is operated by good men backed by public opinion.

WASHINGTON POST.—There will be one great force in the next Congress whose ability to accomplish anything will depend almost solely upon a realization of its own strength. At least 40 members of the new Democratic majority were elected on personal platforms, promising a continuance of the protective principle in tariff making. In addition to these frank protectionists, there were many others who promised to see to it that the industries of their districts received proper protection. The Democrats pledged themselves generally to the protective principle, except in schedules relating to the absolute necessities of life. And in Massachusetts at least five Democrats promised to use their efforts to retain protection on shoes. These Democratic candidates for Congress were elected because they promised to use their influence for the preservation of the protective policy. If all the Democrats who have promised to protect home industries were to join forces, it is doubtful whether there would be any revision of the tariff at all. It would be the old case of "You aid me in protecting my district, and I'll aid you in protecting yours." . . . The Democratic protectionists owe it to themselves and their states to realize their own power, and to form coalitions

for their own protection. They may not be able to give their own industries the degree of protection expected, but at least they can use their influence toward modifying the entire tariff program. By pursuing the selfish policy of demanding protection for themselves, and not caring about the other fellow, they cannot expect to accomplish anything. But by joining hands, and taking action for mutual protection, they can accomplish a great deal.

SPOKANE CHRONICLE.—You might as well face it, really owners of Spokane. Single tax is no longer a dull dream told in a dry book. . . . It is a live issue, backed by clever, earnest men. It cannot be dismissed. It must be faced. It is a live issue in Portland. It is the great issue in Seattle, plunging out of one campaign into another. To Everett it is not an issue but an event—the event. Spokane must be ready for Spokane is not far down the line. Shall all taxes—state, county, school and city—be levied on the land and on public franchises? Shall the owner of the vacant lot in the city pay as heavily as the proprietor of the \$1,000,000 building that stands on the adjoining ground? Is it fair to tax one man for an unimproved, unused quarter section as much as his neighbor must pay for his 160 acres, covered with costly improvements and cultivated so it will yield a fat income every year? Should the workman whose savings are invested in a bit of city ground—on which he hopes to build a home some day when he can afford it—be charged to 30 to 50 mills a year for every dollar of its value, while his cousin, with a fortune invested in furniture and diamonds, goes scot free? Three questions confront every land owner, every tenant, every agent: "How would the single tax affect me?" "How would it affect this city?" "Is it just and right?" Let the first two queries be ignored or forgotten. By the third the single tax must fall or stand.

ENGINEER ASSERTS \$750,000 IS IN ROAD

SOUTHBRIDGE.—E. A. Probst, division engineer for the Grand Trunk, says that nearly \$750,000 was expended on the Southern New England railroad in the work which has already been completed on the construction of the Palmer to Providence branch.

"In construction alone," said Mr. Probst, "the amount paid out is \$500,000. The right of way, estimated, will probably amount to \$250,000 more."

PUBLIC REQUESTS MADE

The will of George W. Berry of 81 High street, Charlestown, contains a bequest of \$10,000 to the Goddard Seminary at Barre, Vt. The will leaves \$1500 to the First Universalist church of Charlestown, to be applied to current expenses, at a rate of not more than \$399 a year. Bequests of \$2000 each are left to the Winchester Home for Women and to the Hunt Asylum for Children.

MR. PLUNKETT OPPOSES CAUCUS

In a statement issued today from the political headquarters of William B. Plunkett, candidate for United States senator, Mr. Plunkett is quoted as denouncing the plan proposed by many Republican legislators of holding a caucus. Mr. Plunkett is quoted further as reiterating his charge that the Republican organization is dominated by a few leaders.

STATE BUDGET IS \$16,000,000

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The state board of control and the state controller are preparing the state budget for the next biennial period to be submitted to the Governor. The grand total will not go above the revenue which will be produced for the state periods named. It has been determined that the total appropriations of the next Legislature would not go above \$16,000,000.

MRS. F. R. SEARS PASSES AWAY

Mrs. Eleonora R. Sears, wife of Frederick R. Sears, and daughter of T. Jefferson Coolidge, passed away yesterday at her home, 122 Beacon street. Active in all the affairs of Trinity church, prominent in the Widows' Society, Mrs. Sears had in addition many private charities to which she contributed constantly.

ODD FELLOWS ELECT

MALDEN, Mass.—Middlesex lodge of Odd Fellows last evening elected: Noble grand, John Williamson; vice-grand, L. F. Downing; recording secretary, E. P. Holton; financial secretary, L. W. Pillsbury; treasurer, Fred H. Towns; trustee, Frank P. Green. The installation will take place Jan. 1, with district deputy J. H. Simpson and suite in charge.

CITY TO GET NEW RAILROAD

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis is to be made the northwestern terminal of a new railroad to be built by Newman Erb, president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, as a connecting link between the Green Bay & Western and the Minneapolis & St. Louis, according to a report current in local railroad circles.

MUNICIPAL CONCERT GIVEN

A program of wide range was given by the Municipal orchestra at the concert in Faneuil hall last evening. Rossini, Massenet and Wagner were represented. Mrs. Olive Whitely Hilton, soprano, and Milo M. Goldstein, violinist, were the soloists. Prof. Louis C. Elson lectured and William Howard conducted.

LEXINGTON CHAPTER MEETS

Explanation of the work of the "Children of the Republic" was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. A. F. Judkins at the regular meeting of the Lexington chapter, D. A. R., at the home of Mrs. Bordman Hall on 73 Mountford street.

A. Shuman & Co.



Christmas Sale COAT SWEATERS

A fortunate purchase from a high-grade manufacturer enables us to offer these splendid Sweaters at a special price.

Men's and Women's Sweaters, \$4.85

Values \$6.50, \$8, \$10, \$12

Visit Our Christmas Dickens' Booths for Men's Gifts

Shuman Corner BOSTON

STATE BOARD OF TRADE APPROVES PLAN FOR BUDGET

Support of President Taft's plan for a national budget was pledged by resolutions adopted at yesterday's meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at the Exchange Club.

A bill incorporating labor unions, thus making them responsible institutions, may be put into the Legislature by former Senator William O. Faxon of Stoughton. At the meeting all agreed that such a step should be taken.

CHARTER SAYS \$6,000,000 CAPITAL

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—A charter has been issued by the secretary of state to the Terminal Construction Company of Cincinnati. The purpose of the corporation is to build railroad terminals, electric light and power plants. The authorized capital is \$6,000,000.

J. K. BANGS GIVES TALK

John Kendrick Bangs, the humorist, entertained members of the Boston City Club last night with a talk on "Salubrities." He gave his reminiscences of prominent Americans, including President Taft, President-elect Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

TONIGHT Friday Evening at 8:15 Saturday Matinee at 2:30

NEWMAN

Presents His Last in a Series of Five TRAVELTALKS

The TOP OF THE WORLD, Iceland, Switzerland, the Alps, and the North Cape

First Time in Boston, Motion Pictures

OLYMPIC GAMES

At Stockholm, Last Summer

Exquisite Color Views and Motion Pictures

Tickets \$1.00, 75

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FRONT CLOSING FASHIONABLE CHOOSING TOYS FOR CHILDREN

Given made in semi-princess style

WOMEN are always glad to welcome the gowns that are easy to adjust. This one gives the pretty surplice line and is made in semi-princess style with the waist and skirt joined beneath the girdle. It includes the kimono sleeves, too, and these sleeves, while they share their popularity with other makes, are much in vogue and for many figures are to be preferred to any others. The skirt is six gored.

In this case, the gown is made of a pretty silk and wool material with trimming of satin and the chemisette and under sleeves are of lace. Simple gowns of this kind are charming made from many materials, however. There is a very great liking for chiffon broadcloth and for prunella cloth.

This season charmeruse satin is made in this way and among novelty materials are shown many variations. Poplin is a favorite, both in silk and wool, and poplin would be pretty made after this model with the collar and cuffs either of silk or of velvet.

Wool embroidery is being extensively used just now and a very smart effect could be obtained by embroidering the collar and cuffs with crewels in some simple design. Such embroidery often gives a touch of color that is in every way attractive. The chemisette is quite separate and is closed at the back and the under sleeves are attached to the sleeves beneath the trimming.

For the medium size, the gown will require 7½ yards of material 27, 6¼ yards 36 or 4¾ yards wide with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for trimming, 1 yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette and under sleeves. The width of the skirt is 2¼ yards at the lower edge.

The pattern of the gown (7156) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Man-



ton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

PRETTY NECKWEAR FOR GIFTS

Popularity of the Medici collar

WOMEN have begun to realize that half of the problem of being well dressed is solved when they add to the costume a pretty fresh piece of neckwear. A large number of neck fixings are required to keep one always looking neat and trim, and the woman who thoughtfully adds to the collection of her friend is making a gift which is sure to receive a hearty welcome.

The Medici collar is fast superseding the Robespierre. There are, however, modifications of the Robespierre collar which have brought it "up to the minute." It is still being worn by well-dressed girls with their tailored suits in the morning. They choose the collar of lawn or linen, with the plaited frill outlined by a picot edge, or the lawn collar finished with a plaited chiffon frill. In either style the severe tailoring effect is retained. There is also a trig-looking neck bow of black satin, with facings of green, red or white, to wear with the tailored suit. The ends of the bow are fastened together with glass buttons which match the facings.

Among the more elaborate types of neckwear the Medici collar is already the favorite. One particularly appealing example is made of chiffon with invisible collar supports at the back, giving it the necessary curved shape, but keeping the soft quality and graceful lines. The jabot is of shadow lace, falling so full that it covers almost the entire front of the waist. Green velvet buttons and a bow of the same material supply the color note.

Many of the jabots and plastrons of lace and net are attached to a neckband of black velvet or satin; others are finished with stock collars. A particularly good-looking stock collar is made of folded white mousseline de soie and black taffeta, the mousseline de soie showing in the front and the taffeta extending in two long points on either side of the embroidered tulle jabot. Another collar of white lace is banded with skunk fur. The plastron attached to this collar is almost square, with the fulness thrown to the side by means of small crosswise tucks. An effective finish is given to this plastron by a border of a narrow band of black tulle.

Charming as are the lace neck fixings, they fade into insignificance when compared to the alluring stoles and scarves for evening wear, according to a New York Tribune writer. Among the novelties are the scarves of metallic tissue ornamented with exquisite embroidery, worked out in silver and gold threads. Others in coarse silk net are also given this touch of gold or silver in the embroidery finishing the ends.

The most attractive scarves are those of chiffon in the delicate, soft shadings. Often two harmonious tones will be combined, giving the lovely ombre effect. The fashionable dolman lines are given to some of these voluminous scarves by catching the fulness in the center of the back and weighting the point with a long silk tassel.

Delightful gifts can be made from strips of fur combined with velvet or satin to form snug little neckpieces. These collars fit the neck closely and fasten on the side with a large bow with generous long ends, sometimes falling to the waist. If a plaited frill of white or cream net is added, they are in general more becoming.

WOMEN WORKERS' PAY RAISED

Effect of organization in Great Britain

A MEETING of the National Anti-Sweating League was held recently at the Suffrage Club in York street, St. James, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. The meeting was convened for the special purpose of supporting the league in its efforts to better the condition of women workers in the hollow ware manufacture. The chair

was taken by Mrs. Lewis Fagan, who, in her opening speech, pointed out that it was the deplorable conditions under which women worked that brought in nine tenths of the recruits to the ranks of the suffragists, for in no other way than by the granting of votes to women would the condition of sweated women workers receive the attention it so thoroughly deserved. Raising the wages of women workers would do very much toward the rooting out of social evils, and very much could be accomplished if some of the sympathy wasted on inanimate plates of glass could be more intelligently bestowed.

J. J. Mallon, secretary of the league, spoke of the tremendous value of organization among workers. Nothing was a clearer proof of this than the case of the women chain workers of Cradley Heath, who, when unorganized, received the miserable pittance of 4s. 6d. a week, working full factory hours, whereas now through action made possible through effective organization, they were receiving as much as 11s. 6d. for the same amount of labor.

APPLE ROSE

Apple rose is a delicious dessert, made with steamed apples filled with jelly, covered with a meringue and browned. Hartford Courant.

Important place occupied by the doll

FEW grown people realize fully what a never ending source of interest dolls are and just how important a place they occupy in a child's life, says a New York Tribune writer. A doll is generally looked upon as a toy, a plaything to occupy a few leisure hours, but it possesses far greater possibilities than this. Nearly everything necessary to a child's development and to its education can be illustrated to a great extent through dolls. History, geography, traditions of peoples and their sentiments, their social life and customs can all be made tangible and real by dolls that represent types of various countries. Then, too, sewing, cutting out and the practical construction of clothes, houses etc. can be delightfully stimulated by the well-loved doll.

Dolls can be had which are beautiful and durable combining all the qualities which make them a treasured possession, and the child may early begin a collection of dolls which may prove very interesting, either by reason of their value, their antiquity or beauty. A doll should be chosen which can be handled, dressed and undressed without fear of destruction. Toys that are the simplest in construction are always in high favor, for in these a child can find more to do and can discover the greatest possibilities of real enjoyment.

There are many electric toys—that is, toys that are run by being attached to a little electric motor—which give boys a large scope for creating other toys and attaching them to this motor. This stimulates the mechanical impulse in children and often leads into realms of invention and discovery.

A top chest is almost a necessity, but

great care should be taken that the tools be of good quality, for even the most experienced workman can accomplish but little with poor tools. A few necessary tools that are good are far preferable to a whole boxful that bend and break, and when there are only a few there is always the anticipation of getting a much coveted one later. With tools and wood that is not too hard, a boy is capable of making endless things, and he becomes so interested that he has not the leisure to get into any mischief.

There are doll houses, log cabins, stores, which can be folded and put away like a screen, having no roof, but containing windows and doors that are altogether satisfying to the child when he longs to play the game of "keeping store" or "playing house."

For the little tot there are no better toys than the many different kinds of blocks, which train both hands and eye, and which allow him scope for bringing out many different forms. For older children games both old and new are always appreciated, some invented to encourage play out of doors and others intended to beguile dragging hours indoors.

Musical instruments, when correctly tuned, are often of permanent musical value. There are innumerable other toys, but a plea should be made against overwhelming the child with costly, artificial toys, whose purpose is entirely lost upon him and whose pleasure giving qualities are but transient. A child always enjoys toys far more if he has but few at a time, so that he can become thoroughly acquainted with their many possibilities.

FUR COMBINATIONS FAVORED

Warmth and gracefulness may go together

IF THERE is one thing in which the Parisian woman excels in the wearing of clothes it is in the management of her furs. In this, as in all things, she has the dramatic instinct, says a New York Sun writer.

After a careful study of what is most becoming and effective to her particular style, after many experimental stages, she reaches a degree of proficiency which enables her with one sweep to wrap herself in artistic and fascinating manner. Perhaps never twice does she wear her furs in just the same manner, although in general the effect that she wishes to produce is the same.

She seems to caress the long broad stoles that she winds about her, and they become a part of her and her personality. Wherever it is possible to dispense with fastenings she does so, and it is only on the very small furs, which cannot be kept in place without them, that she submits to the loop or the hook and eye or the button.

There is nothing so difficult to wear successfully as furs, and it is only within the last three or four years that manufacturers have been able to produce furs and fur garments that are graceful and entrancing. Formerly the American woman selected her furs for their warmth and for the beauty of the fur itself, and much more care was given to

the selection of the raw skins than to the manner in which the garment was to be made. The fundamental idea was warmth and utility. But this has all been changed, and the viewpoint today from which furs are selected is their style and becomingness.

For while the climate demands that furs be worn for their warmth, a degree of skill in the manipulation has been reached which enables both warmth and style to be combined. The two most important things to consider in the selection of furs are first the most suitable and becoming color, and second the most suitable and becoming style. The question of the kind of fur to be selected is one that the purse alone can regulate, and fortunately there is such a wide range in this matter that few women need be without smart-looking furs. So many of what might be called semi-precious furs have been introduced this winter that good effects may be reached in inexpensive furs.

Combinations in furs are much worn this winter, and some startling results have been achieved. Thus a long ermine stole is striped with very narrow bands of skunk, and for evening wear is both practical and becoming. Mole skin with either smoked or blue fox is also a good combination.

A New Small Upright PIANO

Just finished and sent to the New Chickering Warerooms, at 169 Tremont Street, is a lot of small and very beautiful Upright Chickering Pianos, especially suited to small places. Their tone and action will satisfy the real musician. In every way they conform to the high reputation of the Chickering Piano, which always, as an investment, has a real and a market value.

Chickering Warerooms
169 Tremont Street
Opposite the Common

IF YOU KNEW Of the Wonderful Values in

CHINA and GLASSWARE

ON SALE HERE and Realized That Every Piece Has Been Unpacked Within a Few Days—and

IF YOU KNEW That the Values are the greatest in Boston.

You Would Come At Once—DO SO

P. S.—Gift Ideas Everywhere—On Every Floor.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

TRIED RECIPES

SPICED BEEF TONGUE

WASH clean and neatly trim a large fresh beef tongue; then drop in boiling water to cover well. Add a lump of salt and a pepper pod. Cook gently until the tongue can be easily pierced with a silver fork, adding boiling water from time to time until needed. Then take out of the pot and peel off the skin. Put again on the fire in a clean saucepan; add four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoon each of ground allspice and cloves, one cup of water, half a cup of cider vinegar and simmer until the liquor has been evaporated, turning the tongue frequently. Chill on ice, cut into very thin slices and garnish with sliced lemon and parsley.

MUTTON IN ASPIC

An attractive and appetizing way to serve cold boiled mutton is in individual molds. To prepare these molds soften one third of a package of gelatin in cold water to cover; then pour over it a cup of hot cucumber juice, obtained by grating and straining cucumbers, then heating. Stir until dissolved, then strain and pour over a pint of chopped cold boiled mutton highly seasoned with salt and paprika and a few drops of onion juice, and stir the whole well. Rinse individual molds or small cups in cold water; in bottom of each place a thin round of cucumber, then fill up with meat mixture and stand on ice to become firm. Then mold each on a lettuce leaf and serve.

PRESSED CHICKEN AS SALAD SUBSTITUTE

To prepare pressed chicken, clean and disjoint a good sized fowl. Wash thoroughly, cover with cold water and simmer gently until the flesh is ready to drop from the bones. When half done season with salt, pepper, celery salt and one small onion stuck with two or three cloves. When the chicken is perfectly tender, remove all the skin and bone and shred the meat in good sized pieces. Boil two or three eggs hard, cool and cut in thin slices. Remove all fat from the chicken gravy, then boil down to about a cup. Moisten the meat with this, then pack in layers in a well buttered mold, arranging slices of egg over each layer. Cover with a plate and set a weight on it. Stand in a cool place until next day. Cut in slices and arrange on lettuce leaves. Mayonnaise dressing may be used over it.

FRUIT FRITTERS

Almost any kind of fruit may be served in the form of fritters. Apples, bananas, pears, oranges, peaches, etc., are all suitable for this form of entree. Apples should be pared, cored and cut into round slices about half an inch thick. They may be seasoned with a little lemon juice and nutmeg if these flavors are liked. Bananas should be cut into round slices about an inch thick, or they may be cut in halves and split. Pears may be cut in quarters, while oranges may be divided into sections or cut in slices, care being taken to remove the seeds. For six people use half a pint of flour, one gill of milk, two teaspoons of sugar, half a teaspoon of salt, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and two eggs for the batter. In preparing fritters beat egg whites separately and add just before using. If intended for fruit add a teaspoon of sugar, and if for meat or fish a tablespoon of lemon juice or vinegar, as thin batter is preferable to thick. Use plenty of lard and be sure that it is hot enough before you begin to cook. When the frying is done the lard remaining can be carefully strained to use again. Never mix the fat in which fruit fritters, vegetables or fish have been fried. Keep in separate vessels.—San Francisco Call.

BATH MATS

Bath mats woven like ordinary Turkish towels, but much heavier, are as practical as they are attractive in design. Those with Dutch patterns are especially pleasing, says the Newark News. Colors are found in many combinations, so that a mat suitable for a bathroom in any tone may be had. The mats come in a wide range of sizes. They are extremely practical, for when one steps from the bath on one of them, moisture is quickly absorbed. After the bath the mats may be hung up and quickly dried.

BOOK MARK

A very acceptable little book mark can be made of baby ribbon. Tie the three strands together at one end, and finish each loose end with a loop or a tassel.—Country Life in Canada.

Art Watches

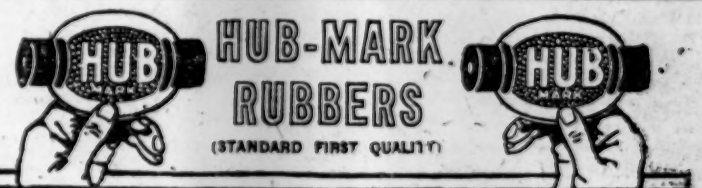
MASTERPIECES OF WATCHMAKING

Art Watches of 18K. gold, set with jewels; individual in design, rich in detail. Made in pendant form with closed dial like the one illustrated. Each one accurate, dependable time-piece and a rare jewel.

ALSO

Delicate chains, plain or jewelled to match.

Shreve, Crump & Low Co.
147 Tremont Street, Corner of West Street, Boston



Trend of Times Toward Hub-Mark Rubbers

The Pure Food Law and the proposed Pure Fabric legislation indicate the growing tendency on the part of the public to demand honest goods. The time is coming when all manufacturers will be held strictly responsible for their products.

In common with other manufacturers, we welcome this change of attitude; we anticipate it by marking every pair of our rubber footwear with our Hub-Mark trade-mark.

When you see the Hub-Mark on rubbers you have clear evidence that they come from a factory that is ready and eager to take full responsibility for them. When you've worn Hub-Mark rubbers, you'll know why we are proud to be identified with them.

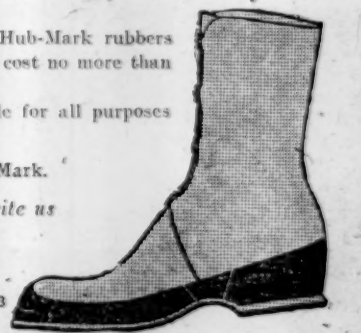
Illustrations of various styles of Hub-Mark rubbers are appearing in the street cars. They cost no more than any other first-class rubbers.

Hub-Mark rubber footwear is made for all purposes for men, women, boys and girls.

The Hub-Mark is your Value-Mark.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us

Boston Rubber Shoe Co.
MALDEN, MASS. Est. 1853



R. J. HORNER & CO.

20-22-24-26 WEST 36th ST.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
FURNITURE-DECORATIONS-RUGS
NEW YORK

ORIENTAL
RUGS FOR
CHRISTMAS

Those intending to purchase Oriental Rugs for Holiday Gifts are invited to inspect our collection of beautiful specimens gathered together from time to time as we found Rugs which we considered worthy to be included in our collection.

The colorings and designs are charming, mostly patterns which cannot be duplicated elsewhere. We guarantee the dyes of all rugs we sell.

Articles purchased now will be held until Christmas if desired.

The Monitor goes into the home because it is a daily paper that rightly belongs in the home.

CABINET OFFICERS IN CONGRESS PLAN URGED BY MR. TAFT

Chief Executive Sends Third
Message to National Legis-
lature Outlining His Stand
on Several Questions

VIEWS UPON TRUSTS

SOME OF PRESIDENT TAFT'S RECOMMENDATIONS IN HIS THIRD MESSAGE

Scale in Congress for cabinet members.
Special court of appeals in the enforcement of the pure food law.
Revision of the land laws for proper conservation.
Readjustment of railroad rates for carrying mail.
Public utilities commission for the District of Columbia.
Generous appropriations for erection of buildings at Panama-Pacific exposition.

WASHINGTON—President Taft submitted to Congress in a concrete form Thursday the idea he advanced at the recent dinner of the Lotus Club in New York—that cabinet officers be given places in Congress. The specific recommendation to this end was included in the President's third message to the national legislature so far this session, dealing with affairs in the interior, agriculture, postoffice and commerce and labor departments. In it he also strongly outlined his stand on the trust question.

"A trade commission which looks to the fixing of prices is altogether impractical and ought not for a moment to be considered as a possible solution of the trust question," he asserted. "The trust question in the enforcement of Sherman anti-trust law is gradually solving itself; it is maintaining the principle and restoring the practice of competition, and if the law is quietly but firmly enforced business will adjust itself to the statutory requirement and the unrest in commercial circles provoked by the recent discussion will disappear."

Other recommendations to Congress urged by the President were for a special court to hear appeals in the enforcement of the pure food law; that land laws be completely revised to secure proper conservation and yet permit development; that pay to railroads for carrying the mail be readjusted; for a public utilities commission in the District of Columbia and for generous appropriations for erection of buildings and installing of government exhibits at the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915.

The President's plan for seating cabinet members in Congress is apparently modeled after the system now in vogue in the British Parliament. The executive plans for them to take part in the debate and "to answer questions of which they have had due notice."

In this connection the President said: "The rigid holding apart of the legislative and executive branches of this government has not worked for the great advantage of either. It was never intended that they should be separated in the sense of not being in constant effect, touch, and relationship to each other. The legislative and the executive each performs its own appropriate functions, but these functions must be coordinated. Time and time again debates have arisen in each House, upon issues which the information of a particular department head would have enabled him, if present, to end at once by a simple explanation or statement."

"I do not think I am mistaken in saying that the presence of the members of the cabinet on the floor of each House would greatly contribute to the enactment of beneficial legislation."

The President also pointed out that the fact that cabinet officials, if they knew they would daily have to face quizzing as to their departments, would probably pay closer attention to their work and give greater attention to avoid criticism. Comparing his own recommendation with the British governmental plan, the President intimated that he would favor giving cabinet members a vote if this were possible under the American governmental plan.

Department heads, he declared, would certainly exert great influence, even under the plan he proposed. That the reform was not new, was pointed out in the message by citation of a favorable report in the Thirty-eighth Congress on a plan almost identical, and also in the Senate in 1881.

On department matters, the President predicts the postal savings banks, now running at a deficit of \$300,000 a year, will be self-sustaining when the deposits reach \$50,000,000.

President Taft also vigorously defends his recent proclamation placing 38,000 third and fourth class postmasters under civil service, declaring the reform was not undertaken "for political motives" but in the "interest of efficient public service."

Congress Adjourns for
Holidays After Senate
Debate on Nominations

Congress adjourned for the holidays Thursday after some lively maneuvering to get President Taft's message into the Record, secure action on the President's recent appointments, and bring proceedings in the Archibald impeachment trial

PRESIDENT MELLEN OF NEW HAVEN ROAD DEFENDS HIS POSITION

(Continued from page one)

human ingenuity can make it, underlies all modern business progress.

My conception of what New England ought to be on the map of the ocean and rail routes of the world has been the steady growth of years.

He Believes in New England

I do not think there is a hill or valley in New England that I have not studied in both topography and resources. If I am an enthusiast in anything, it is in my belief in the soil of New England, its ability, if need be, to sustain a far larger population than its present 7,000,000 inhabitants, and my belief in the future of the still undeveloped water powers of New England. I believe not only in the beauty, but in the value of New England's mountains and seacoast, that make it unmatched as the summer resort and vacation ground for 100,000,000 Americans.

I am a believer in New England and in its having every possible outlet developed both by land and sea. New England is a great terminal railroad yard connecting with substantially all the railroad systems of the country. It is a purchaser of raw materials which must come in by land or sea at competitive and the lowest freight costs. It converts these materials and sells them as finished products of very much lessened tonnage but very much greater value, and this gain in value represents the genius and the labor of New England. Be it ever remembered that New England's incoming and outgoing freight is competitive in all the markets of America, and it should be our duty to make it so in all the markets of the world.

In this competition the New England states are at a disadvantage, as they lie farthest east, and, speaking generally, must haul their raw cotton, their flour and outside food supplies, their metals and their coal from extreme distance points.

In general the railroad rates to the seaboard are on such a basis that it pays the trunk lines of the continent better to dump their freight into New York, both for export and domestic consumption, than to permit the New England lines to participate in the through rates.

Railroad Contest Perpetual

New England's railroad system must therefore forever fight in the railroad world for its own existence and the existence of industrial New England.

This contest can be best carried on in my judgment by a united New England and a united transportation system east of the Hudson river. In union there is strength, and when New England's railroad system is allowed to fight, both on land and sea, with the concentrated traffic of New England behind it, the situation is very much better for all New England than if her forces are divided and scattered. No greater fallacy can exist than that one can prosper at the expense or neglect of the other. We should be unified, conserved and strengthened for defense.

Next to a unified transportation system the great weapons of defense are our Canadian neighbors and our lines of transportation by water, east, south and west.

It was to protect our hard coal supplies and to give a water outlet to the West that we secured the New York, Ontario and Western and the Rutland railroads. It is to insure prompt delivery of freight, and at the lowest rates, that we have maintained the steamship interests through Long Island sound and elsewhere, which the New England lines have largely inherited from the comparatively small railroads which, now knit together, make up our New England system.

But the Canadian lines are committed to the development of their own seaports, and have been largely subsidized by their own government to that end. Every dictate of loyalty and patriotism commands them to work first for that purpose. Any attempt at evasion will bring them into such disrepute at home

to a point where they may be disposed of early in January.

The House was unable to get a quorum and adjourned after a 17-minute session without even having received the President's message.

The message waited for four hours to secure entrance into the Senate. When that body convened at noon the Republican senators asked for immediate consideration again of their demand for an executive session to take up appointments.

The Democrats consented to the plan and until the impeachment trial automatically took the floor at 1:30 o'clock the Senate fought over the filling of presidential offices, with the debate carried on behind tightly closed doors.

It was not until the impeachment court adjourned about 4 o'clock that the President's message was received and read.

Both Houses adjourned to Thursday, Jan. 2. The Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, will reconvene Friday. The House money trust committee, winding up its session with J. P. Morgan at 3:30, adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday, Jan. 6.

The Senate confirmed but one appointment, that of John H. Brown as postmaster at Concord, N. H., in the hour and a half of executive debate. No action was taken on the reappointment of Edgar E. Clark, whose term as interstate commerce commissioner expires Dec. 31.

that nothing you can give them could be considered compensation.

The business the Canadian lines give Boston to build up its export business must be business that New England merchants and New England's transportation system secure by their own efforts and to secure this we must both be strong, active, vigorous and aggressive, and work in cooperation.

I want the railroads of Canada to have clear and fair opportunity to transact business all over New England. I do not want to give a monopoly of Canadian transportation to one city or one port or to 10 railroad stations out of the 1500 now existing in New England.

The Grand Trunk Situation

When the Grand Trunk proposed to come into Providence and occupy the New Haven Company's rails and terminals, thus forcing us to provide the capital for its accommodation, present and future, I would have been unfaithful to my trust had I not protested.

It is a delicate matter for me to discuss my railroad neighbors with whom I hope to live in peace and do business; but I am not responsible for either the beginning or the end of the Grand Trunk attempt to reach Providence. I will make this statement as positive as any one could wish, and I do not know at this moment that the plan of its going to that city is abandoned.

The newspaper people knew the decision of the Grand Trunk managers to suspend their construction into Providence before I did, and I never took a single step, personally or officially, to cause or promote or hasten that decision.

In time I hope the anger and resentment, so far as it relates to the people, who have been unjustly and, in some quarters disloyally, aroused, will be abated, and that the action of Mr. Chamberlain and his associates, when understood, as I feel it is not at the present time, will be viewed sanely.

I believe the press generally has been sincere and has been working for what it believed the best interests of the people in this matter, but has been misled.

The agitation to mislead the people started with my refusal to pay an abnormal price for a privately held block of Boston & Maine shares. Strange as it may sound, when the only criticism that can be directed against my financial management in New England is that I have paid higher than present values for some railroad properties yet to be fully developed, all the agitation against my management of the New England lines goes back to this refusal to pay more than double their present value for a block of Boston & Maine shares.

Concerning the railroad policy of the New England lines, it is immaterial as to the aims, purposes, fees or perquisites of Mr. Brandeis. The public is entitled to knowledge concerning the policy under which every department of the New Haven road is conducted and it is not so material as to who raises the doubts in the public mind as it is that there shall be clear public vision respecting the character, aims and policy of the New England lines management.

Explains Trolley Agreement

The most widely spread and deeply rooted slander against the New Haven management and myself personally is that I agreed in writing, through Mr. Choate, our attorney at the Massachusetts State House, never to buy any more traction properties in Massachusetts, and later broke this agreement. No such promise or agreement was ever made, but I can well understand how from proceedings before, and correspondence with, a legislative committee, which proceedings and correspondence were not fully set forth to the public, misconceptions could easily arise and in later years do duty in privately promoted agitation.

What was agreed to and fully set forth in pages of correspondence was that, pending consideration of proposed legislation that would enable the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to give the people of western Massachusetts greatly increased transportation facilities by permitting the New Haven, as a Massachusetts corporation, to own shares in trolley lines, the New Haven would take no further proceedings in this development while the matter was under consideration by the committee and the Legislature, except as specified for certain construction work and contracts then under way.

But details of all the plans of purchases, extensions, and constructions were fully set forth in this correspondence, particularly in a long letter of June 27, 1906, in which it was distinctly set out that while this legislation was pending we would suspend these negotiations. The Legislature adjourned without action, and both the state and the railroad were as free as before. The attorney-general of the state instituted proceedings against us as a Massachusetts corporation illegally holding shares in trolley lines, and we have struggled along as best we could for the last six years in an endeavor to give western Massachusetts the transportation facilities which have been demanded for many years.

And if the courtesy of the press is again extended to me I shall be pleased to submit to the public the entire correspondence which was placed in the files of the railroad committee in 1906, and which for more than six years has been misrepresented before the people.

An agreement to suspend action while legislation is pending certainly terminates when the Legislature adjourns, and the ending of the agreement is somewhat shown by the action of the state in not only terminating legislation but in beginning litigation.

directly parallel to the New Haven steam lines.

Just as our steamship lines carry the coarse freight of New England farther and cheaper than our railroad lines could possibly do, so our trolley lines relieve our steam trains and expensive terminals and carry our passengers nearer to their homes and at less cost and lower fares than could possibly be done on our expensive and heavily equipped steam railroad lines.

The New Haven railroad is accused of having promised electrification for Boston and breaking that promise. When a merger of the Boston & Maine and the New Haven was under consideration by the commission on commerce and industry about five years ago, the New Haven was asked what it would do if it were permitted to make the merger. The New Haven said to the public through that commission that if it were permitted to merge the properties and go on with its plans as contemplated it would agree that within five years it would electrify the railroads within the metropolitan district of Boston.

The commission did not recommend the plan of the New Haven Company. On the contrary, it refused to recommend legislation for the unification of the properties, but submitted a plan which was not acceptable to the New Haven, and which was rejected by the Legislature. All plans for electrification since submitted, except for the Boston & Providence line, have been rejected by the Legislature. I may offer in all good faith to do many things, but I cannot perform if you persist in tying my hands.

The Steamship Service

The New Haven has been criticized for its ownership of steamboat lines, particularly on the sound. Practically all steamboat lines operated by the New Haven on the sound came with its leased lines, and were extensions of those leased lines to New York, and they were mostly acquired before the advent of the present administration, and not in any way to prevent competition.

The service has been continually improved, the rates have not been increased despite largely increased expense and the main purpose of the New Haven in operating these lines has been to enable it to furnish a quicker and more regular system of delivery at terminals in various sections of New York not served by its rail lines.

New York is a series of cities under one name. Delivery in certain sections will not serve others. We must reach the dry goods district, the boot and shoe district, etc., or seriously discommode our patrons. If we could handle all our business at one terminal it would very much reduce our expenses. Our pier rentals and charges, not including labor and cost of operation, are in excess of \$100,000 per annum. These steamboat lines do not in themselves pay. They can only be justified in connection with a business like the railroad's, which they can help, and which can relieve its congestion through them. Alone they would have a precarious existence and would have to seriously curtail the character of the service, certainly in efficiency and possibly in safety.

Many times within recent years it has been the desire of the Boston merchants that additional water lines should be operated between Boston and New York, and also to gulf points to extend New England's commerce. The propositions for these new lines have been submitted by these business men to the New Haven and the New Haven has stated that it was always ready to go on with this development providing it could have legislative authority from the state of Massachusetts such as it had from Connecticut. The Legislature always refused to give this right to the New Haven company, but permission was granted this year in the bill giving the Grand Trunk right to come in to Boston. It was necessary for the Grand Trunk to secure such authority in Massachusetts. We could not.

Competition Was Requested

When Mr. Morse acquired the Metropolitan Steamship Company, the outside line between Boston and New York, he raised the rates that had obtained for a long time. At the request of a committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce we placed an additional line between New York and Boston in competition with Mr. Morse and operated these boats on the original Metropolitan rates. The outside steamship rates have remained down to the old basis to the present day as a result.

The insinuation has been subtly put forth that in conjunction with the New Haven purchase of Boston & Maine stock the American Express Company contract was extended on a basis which now means a loss of \$700,000 per annum to the Boston & Maine. While I do not believe that an express company can operate on the Boston & Maine with the same profit, or percentage of the gross receipts, as on more densely populated lines, I think it right for me to here say that the present express contract was made before I had any voice in Boston & Maine affairs.

It is charged that my administration in New England has resulted in advancing passenger rates. As a matter of fact the passenger rates on the New Haven railroad today average lower than they were when I took charge of the property nine years ago, and no passenger rate on the Boston & Maine has been increased since I took charge. The extreme reduction has not been maintained in all cases. For instance, I reduced the fare from Boston to New York from \$3 to \$4.65, but when the added expense of our New York terminal had to be assumed I added 10 cents to the reduced rate, making it \$4.75, a net reduction of 25 cents from the original.

The most deplorable of all the results attending the present organized campaign of misrepresentation against the

New Haven road is its demoralizing effect upon our employees and upon the weak and evil minded in the community.

Misrepresentation Charged

We have been obliged now for several weeks to have our tracks constantly patrolled, and in spite of the most unusual precautions have been unable to prevent two notable attempts and several minor ones at train wrecking. The number of attempts to secure newspaper notoriety by loosening spikes and reporting them to discredit the road has been most deplorable. We have had our tracks inspected by experts not in any way connected with the road. We have removed material, sound and good, because its appearance was against it and might cause comment by those of insufficient knowledge. We have done everything that could be thought of, not considering expense in the least, to make our road the best in the country. There certainly should be no better road in this country could go through such a fire of publicity and have so little found against it.

No road is so far advanced toward electrification. Experts from all countries in the world have been sent to note our progress and have been most complimentary in their comments of what they have seen and especially of our track and structures.

Now let me say a few words personally. Ought not the New England lines on fair terms to give preference to home industries in the purchase of equipment and supplies? I have endeavored to give such preference.

It is under this policy that a very large amount of capital has been put by New York and western interests into the car construction plants on our lines at Sagamore, Mass., and Worcester, Mass., and under this policy our orders have been given, first to plants upon our lines, next to those in New England, and when terms were unsatisfactory we have given the orders elsewhere with reluctance.

Mr. Brandeis poses as a public disclaimer of all personalities in the controversy which he has started against the New England railroad system. Yet he maintains an organization that has been preparing for very many weeks to inflame the public by volleys of attacks of the most personal, vicious, cruel and unrighteous character upon me personally, and upon my management of the New England lines, assailing my integrity, denouncing the financial management with false and distorted figures, and defaming New England in every newspaper avenue, in New England and New York, open to his skillfully trained organization.

The answer to his false figures is in the validation report of the state of Massachusetts two years ago, and he has not one new figure except that which is false or distorted from that report and he has had nearly two years in which to twist and distort those figures. The assaults upon the purchasing department of the New England lines are answered in the official report of the public utilities commission of New Hampshire, just made public, after a year of investigation regarding railroad contracts and supplies.

Every one of these attacks defaming New England and its railroad system, so far as I have learned, traces back to Brandeis, his associates or organization. His newspaper mouthpiece in New York declares, "Mr. Mellen's railroad policies are plainly fair game," and so they may be when men come into the open and give his honest reasons why the New England railroad system should be dismembered at New Haven, New London, Providence or Boston. But when, for ulterior purposes, the integrity of the management is assailed by underground campaigns and publicly by irresponsible mouthpieces, and when accidents, still beyond the reach of human invention, have carried trusted employees and those in their charge to death, and such misfortunes are used to frighten, and to demoralize the transportation and traffic of New England, I ask the public, who have the most at stake in this matter, if the time has not now arrived when, in their own interest, they should call "Halt!"

CHARLES S. MELLEN.

Boston, Dec. 20, 1912.

David O. Ives Maintains
That Railroad Competition
Will Benefit New England

David O. Ives, chairman of the transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce takes issue with President Mellen of the New Haven road today in that part of the latter's statement where he says that the New England railroad system must fight for its existence and for the existence of industrial New England, and that the best method to do so will be to maintain a unified transportation system east of the Hudson river.

Mr. Ives says the only competition there will be in New England is in foreign trade. "A transportation monopoly in New England would seriously interfere with New England industries to my way of thinking," he said. "If the railroads of New England are to seek western business it is better that they should be sought by two or three railroads competing for that business in New England. Much better results and greater general improvement would come of it."

"The significant feature of this monopoly is that New England is a link in the through traffic from the West which goes into foreign countries. There is competition elsewhere and there should be competition within the confines of this link. I cannot agree with Mr. Mellen when he says that it pays the Grand Trunk to drop its freight for foreign and domestic consumption in New York rather than allow the New England lines to participate in through rates."

"The difference between the through rates to New York and Boston is too small to allow this to be true. More than anything else we need cooperation in New England. This is bound to follow competition."

Urge Talk With Mr. Mellen
John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, in speaking of the statement of Mr. Mellen, said today that he believed that business men of the city should get together and personally treat with Mr. Mellen for the promotion of the good of New England. He said there had been plenty of talk about this matter but what was wanted was something constructive.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Martin, "that charges have been made against Mr. Mellen and that nobody has got anywhere. I believe it would be a good policy for the business organizations of our city to meet Mr. Mellen and come to a mutual understanding which will ultimately work out for the benefit of New England."

"Boston and New England are expanding and growing in spite of everything, and it is impossible to stop it. The manner in which the fizzle as regards the Grand Trunk came out set all business men to thinking how best to relieve the situation as pictured to us by the various agitators all over the state in relation to shipments and transportation."

"I do not believe that we will ever get anywhere until we treat with the head of the corporation and have a better understanding. The majority of the public had been influenced by interests that had grievances and under that leadership the Grand Trunk came to Boston with statements as to what competition would do for New England. But under that leadership we have found out what a fiasco it was. Why not stop all these attacks and get down to constructive work?"

After the opening exercises at the George T. Angell memorial fountain and shaft in Postoffice square this noon the drivers of five teams raced their horses up to have the first drink from the trough of the structure built to honor the founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

When the police gave the word after the speaking the crowd parted and the horses trotted up. The first to get a drink was driven by Thomas J. Larkin of an Adams & Sweet Company team. Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the society, and Mayor Fitzgerald addressed the hundreds of people that filled the square during the raising of a flag which was the gift of the city.

Mrs. George T. Angell, widow of the first president of the society, was present together with a number of prominent city officials and citizens.

Another guest was Albert R. Rogers of the American Humane Educational Society, through whose efforts the school children of Boston contributed to the shaft. Around the base of the monument Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, who was also present, had placed several shrubs to add to the attractiveness of the shaft.

The memorial is finely executed. From the foundation's base a shaft extends into the air about 60 feet. Gently tapered, its appearance is exceedingly graceful. It is surmounted by a large eagle. Cut into the heavier part of its base are the words:

In memory of George Thorndike Angell—1823-1909.

Below this is a bronze tablet inscribed:

Erected by the school children of Boston, the city of Boston and by the two societies he founded—the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Humane Educational Society.

SENATE DELAYS
LITERACY BILL

WASHINGTON—The "literacy test" immigration bill, which passed the House Wednesday and went to the Senate, was sent to conference Thursday.

Senator Lodge moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendments. A conference was asked for, and Senator Gallinger appointed Senators Dillingham, Lodge and Smith of South Carolina as conferees on the part of the Senate.

LOST TOPAZ PIN IS FOUND

A pink topaz pin, set with diamond and pearls, valued at \$1000, which was lost by Mrs. A. M. Means of 35 Commonwealth avenue, in front of the Copley-Plaza hotel on Friday night, Dec. 13, was recovered yesterday. A boy employed at the hotel, whose name the management withholds, is said to have received \$50 reward as finder of the pin.

IMMIGRANTS GO TO ARGENTINE

WASHINGTON—European immigration is rushing to the Argentine Republic, according to figures received at the state department which show that in 10 days in November 17,530 European immigrants landed there, of whom 80 per cent were Italians and Spaniards.

ITALY HONORS CAPT. AMUNDSEN

NEW YORK—The gold medal of the Italian Geographical Society has been presented to Capt. Roald Amundsen, polar explorer, who lectured at the College of Rome before the King and the Duke of the Abruzzi, says a Rome message to the New York Herald.

BOYS TOLD TO STAY ON FARMS

WASHINGTON—Boys from Ohio, taking part in the corn-growing contest, received praise at the White House Thursday, President Taft telling them that farm work is of "the highest importance to all of us," and urging them to remain on the farms and pursue agriculture as a profession.

SUFFRAGE HAS GRANCE SUPPORT

PORTLAND, Me.—A resolution indorsing equal suffrage for women and recommending that the Legislature next month submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for the same, was adopted by the Maine state grange in its annual session Thursday.

MR. BRYAN OFFENDS GOVERNOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Governor Mann, Democrat, declined Thursday to assist business men in welcoming William Jennings Bryan to a club luncheon, because, the Governor said, Mr. Bryan had not called first upon him as etiquette demands.

WOMAN ELECTED MAYOR

WARRENTON, Ore.—Miss Clara Munson heading the citizens' ticket was elected mayor of this town by 16 votes margin. She is the first woman elected a mayor in Oregon.

PREMIER'S DAUGHTER COMING

NEW YORK—Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the British premier, is on board the Celtic for America. The Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and former governor-general of Canada, will join Miss Asquith at Queenstown. Both are to be guests of the British ambassador and Mrs. Bryce at Washington, says a Liverpool despatch to the New York Herald.

CLUB HOLDS ENTERTAINMENT

Members of the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston eschewed business at the Hotel Thorndike yesterday and devoted the session to jollity. Among souvenirs distributed was an autographed photograph from Thomas A. Edison to Frank J. Stone of the advisory committee.

ANGELL MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN OPENED; CROWD ATTENDING

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Filene's

A Real "SPUG" Gift
Men's Bath Robe Sets \$6.50

Afternoon
Tea
Filene
Restaurant
3 to 5

SERVICEABLE and unique, the set consisting of a full fashioned Turkish Terry robe, slippers and large bath towel to match. In browns, blues, tans, pink and gray. In fancy Christmas boxes.

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR MEN

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

CENTRAL STATES

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

HOUTING MACHINIST. I. C. S., technical repairing experience in small jobbing shops in repairing and building machinery; can lay out and build sheet from blue prints. **GEORGE HILLS,** 5021 Park av., Chicago. 21

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A REFINED YOUNG LADY desires position as managing housekeeper; fond of children; or as a companion to a lady; address **MRS. E. G. WATSON,** 189 E. Ontario st., Chicago. Phone 608-7. 27

REFUSANT, experienced dressmaker or seamstress will be open for engagements after Jan. 1, kindly reply only by letter. Address **JESS NALUMU,** c/o No. 4 W. Wabasha av., Chicago. 27

EDUCATED WOMAN, good reader, wishes to read aloud daily to adult or children; also willing to do errands. Address **WILLIAM S. WILLIAMS,** 4718 Kenwood av., Chicago. 21

EXPERIENCED, competent stenographer would like position; preferably with law office. Address **JOHN J. HOLT,** 216 Erie st., Chicago. 27

HOUSEKEEPER desires position in small family as useful attendant; reasonable salary. Best references. **LILIAN WHITE,** 2422 N. Clark st., Chicago. 11.

LADY of refinement wishes position as housekeeper in adult home. As companion. **MRS. FRANCES,** 3246 Lake av., Chicago. 27

LADY desires position in family as mother's helper. **EDITH M. CALDWELL,** 27 Indiana av., Chicago. 27

SECRETARY, companion, chaperone or travel agent; position wanted; well educated, refined lady; could travel. **MISS L. E. LADY CARMINA,** 0942 Calumet av., Chicago. 21

SITUATION wanted as cook in private family; would like to go to California for winter. **KATE BRIGGENBUCHER,** 1810 Milwaukee st., Evanston. 27

SITUATION as lady's maid wanted for first-class half dresser and manicurist; willing to go out of the city. **LILLIAN KIRBY,** 5834 N. Halsted av., Chicago. 27

STENOGRAPHER—Young girl with fluency in English and French; willing to learn is ample work as typist, as well as stenographic work; ambitious to become a stenographer. Address **MISS BLENDIA LIEBERG,** 6522 Union av., Chicago. 27

STENOGRAPHER—Educated young woman; reliable, faithful, good worker; experienced; willing to begin on moderate salary with opportunity for advancement. Address **JULIA FIEDLER,** 2714 Garfield av., Kansas City. Mo. 21

TRAINED ATTENDANT wishes position long experience and can give the best of references. **MRS. W. B. POWERS,** 473 St. Louis ave., East St. Louis. 11. 25

WANTED—Position as housekeeper; experienced, reliable, neat and willing to undertake full charge of home. **MRS. ELIZABETH JONES,** 828 E. 42d st., Chicago. 21

WANTED—Position as traveling companion and private secretary for young lady of refinement and culture, and experience. Address **SARA McKEE,** Box 27, Janeville, Wis. 27

WANTED—Housework or plain sewing by day. **HANNAH ANDERSON,** 2621 North Broadway, Chicago. 27

YOUNG LADY could give household services evenings and Sundays in exchange for board and room in good home. Write **MISS KING,** 5828 Kentmore av., Chicago. 21

YOUNG RELIABLE LADY wants stenographic position; has had 4 years' experience; states salary and conditions. Address **MISS KING,** 5828 Kentmore av., Chicago. 21

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—A reliable hand to work on farm. **B. L. MCCRAY,** Mount Pleasant, Texas. Route 2. 27

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

POSITION WANTED—Young man (25), good education, either shop or clerical; here promotion is a reward for good record. Address **OLIVER ERIART,** Goodall, Va. 25

WANTED—Choreman's position on first-class estate; thorough knowledge of penmanship, stock and machinery; life experience; excellent, good and clean reference. Address **WILLIAM R. DEWHURST, R. F. O. 3, New Bern, N. C.** 27

WANTED—Choreman's position on first-class estate; thorough knowledge of penmanship, stock and machinery; life experience; excellent, good and clean reference. States salary and conditions. Address **WILLIAM R. DEWHURST, R. F. O. 3, New Bern, N. C.** 24

WANTED—Position as manager of gentleman's country estate; practical and capable; extensive experience in horticulture, landscape gardening, forestry up-to-date business methods. Address **SIMMS,** Box 141, Seashore, Pa. 25

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

RESPONSIBLE POSITION wanted as English or Spanish stenographer; American (32); carries correspondence; fluent in both languages; good bookkeeping; day-lap work; \$18 beginning. **MRS. MCCELLIO,** Box 18B, R. F. D. No. 4, Abilene, Tex. 27

WOMAN, refined, competent, trustworthy, would like position as housekeeper or assistant in a pleasant home; fond of children. **MARY R. McCORD,** Davidson, N. C. 25

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BUSINESS WOMAN, alone, desirous housekeeper, companionable, neat and of middle age; no pretensions to manifold duties; give full particulars. Address **MRS. H. H. O. DUNCAN,** Oktaha, Okla. 25

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPER and general auditor, accustomed to manufacturing office, desires situation; office or warehouse work; good references. **W. WALDSON,** 284 Curtis st., Denver. 21

EXPERIENCED RETAIL GROCER, capable of managing, desires position with progressive firm in Denver or elsewhere. Address **W. H. WHINN,** BERKLEY, ANGLETON, 360 S. Lincoln st., Denver. Col. 27

BOOKKEEPER (25) wishes position in West; 3 years' experience; reliable character; good worker. Address **HOWARD BORAY,** 325 W. 8th st., Canton, Minn. 27

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED by English woman, second marriage, who is lover of Colorado Springs; English family preferred. **ELEANOR CLARKE,** 1225 E. 26th av., Denver, Colo. 27

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Good, reliable man to help in kitchen and general work in small hotel. Address **ROBERT GAY,** Heber, Imperial Co., Cal. 21

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CALIFORNIA—Young man wants position promising advancement in sunny eastern climate. Address **CHAS. GARRETT,** 69 West 128th st., New York. 25

POSITION WANTED in or near Los Angeles, Cal., as retail salesman or janitor; 14 years' experience. **F. C. PEARLON,** 1439 Farragut av., Chicago. 27

RATES

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: FROM 1 TO 12 INSERTIONS, 15 CENTS A LINE; 13 TO 25 INSERTIONS, 12 CENTS A LINE; 26 OR MORE INSERTIONS, 10 CENTS A LINE, NON-PAREIL MEASUREMENT.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 Pople's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

FINANCIAL

FINANCIAL

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

RATES

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUTS: ONE INSERTION, 12 CENTS A LINE; THREE OR MORE INSERTIONS, 10 CENTS A LINE, NON-PAREIL MEASUREMENT. NO ADVERTISEMENT TAKEN FOR LESS THAN THREE LINES.

\$70,000

Will Buy Property
Believed to Be of
Much Greater Value

Located within the city limits of one of the fastest growing towns in the U. S. Population over 40,000. About 1/4 mile frontage on most prominent business street (street car service) and property runs back to Beautiful Park and Lake about 12 minutes' walk from

One of the Largest Factories in
the World

(Sold lots to individual buyers amounting to \$80,000, averaging \$320 per lot, in one day.)
Will sell for \$70,000—half cash, balance 1st Mortgage 6%.
Must sell at once. This is a grand opportunity. Every day adds value to the property.

Only \$35,000 in Cash required

Address: B. & W., 819 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

RANCHES—CALIFORNIA

RANCHES—CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE—Be happy. Use a little judgment in the use of your money. A very good opportunity is offered in one of these small ranches. Ten acres at \$1000, \$375 cash. Ten acres, one half in full bearing apricots, \$3100, \$450 cash. Ten acres, house, barn, well, fine for alfalfa or fruit, only \$2200, \$300 cash, or ten acres improved at \$2400, \$2500 cash; good house, stove, barn, horse, wagon, harness, plow, harrow, cultivator, incubator and brooders, 10-inch well, engine and tank, 6 acres set to one year old fruit. These properties are all below the value of adjoining ranches; the best soil, good level roads, only 3 miles from modern city of 6500 and 37 miles east of Los Angeles; all railroads, steam and electric. Apply W. E. C. MEADOWS, 470 E. 4th St., Los Angeles.

BRITISH CLUBS
AND SOCIETIES
TO AID CHARITY

Affiliated British societies and clubs of Boston will hold their fifth reception and entertainment at the Hotel Somerset, Wednesday evening, Jan. 29.

The ball is announced as a social event of great significance to all persons in Boston of British birth or descent. The proceeds will be dispensed to needy and worthy Britishers through the distributing agency of the British Charitable Societies and the women's auxiliary.

This society dispenses charity to persons under the British flag, and particularly to natives in the United Kingdom and Canada. The society is now in the ninety-seventh year of existence, thus making it one of the oldest charitable organizations in America.

The First Corps Cadets band and two orchestras will furnish music. Tickets are at popular prices, and may be had of the secretary, T. T. Stokes, 5 Park square.

Other officers of the entertainment are George W. Bentley, president of the British Charitable Society, and Mrs. A. R. Eales, president of the women's auxiliary, honorary chairman; Capt. William S. Pepperell, chairman; Dr. C. E. Williams, vice-chairman; Maj. and Mrs. T. T. Stokes, secretaries; F. J. Stark and Mrs. J. W. Smith, treasurers.

CURIOUS GAVEL
GIVEN MR. EWART

SALEM, Mass.—Pupils and graduates of the Phillips-Bentley schools, honored Joseph A. Ewart, the principal, who is to leave Salem to take the principalship of the Forster primary and grammar school at Winter Hill, Somerville. About 400 persons attended the reception.

A curious gavel was presented to Mr. Ewart. The handle is from wood taken from the first grammar school building in Salem, the head is of wood taken from the "house of seven gables," made famous by Hawthorne, while the lining of the box in which it was enclosed, was of cloth from the old North church pulpit hangings in Boston.

MONEY WASHERS
WIDELY PLACED

WASHINGTON—Money-washing machines are to be placed in the sub-treasuries at New York, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis and New Orleans. First tried in the bureau of engraving and printing a year ago, the "money laundry" has worked so well as to warrant its general adoption.

It takes six women to operate each machine. Two count the money as it goes into the laundry, two count it as it comes out, one operates the machine and one has supervision over the other five.

PARTY COMMITTEE
GUESTS AT DINNER

Former Councilor Walter S. Glidden of Somerville was host to about 40 members of the present Republican state committee and members-elect for the year 1913 at a dinner at the Hotel Somerset, Thursday evening. The dinner, a private one in honor of the officers of the committee, was intended to be a non-political one. No speeches were made other than the remarks of the host.

LAND RECOVERY
PLANNED BY CITY

CHICAGO—Plans for a survey to discover places where railroads have encroached upon city lands and to enforce payment of rental were laid recently by the council committee on local industries. Mayor Harrison lent approval to the project, and said he would help get an appropriation of \$22,500 for the work.

C. S. BIRD TALKS
ON LABOR ISSUES

Charles S. Bird of Walpole, the Progressive candidate for Governor at the November election, Judge Bainbridge Colby of New York and the Rev. George L. Perin of Brookline were the speakers at a rally under the auspices of the Progressive Club of Cambridge in Cyprus hall, Cambridge, Thursday evening. A. R. Henderson presided. A subscription for funds taken during the meeting raised \$355.15.

Mr. Bird criticised the Democratic party's position on child labor legislation and said that the Progressive party stands for the enactment of laws for social betterment, especially tending to eliminate child labor and for a minimum wage for both men and women.

JUNIORS DISCUSS
DORMITORY PLAN

At a meeting of Harvard juniors last evening the advantages of the dormitory system, by which the senior class would as a unit live in buildings in the Harvard yard, were discussed by three of the ablest advocates of the plan—President Lowell, Lothrop Withington '11 and Captain Wendell of the football team.

President Lowell urged all the juniors to join in the movement from the private dormitories to the yard as a means of making the men acquainted with one another. Class unity, he contended, was one of the most important things developed in college.

AMERICANS GET
WORK IN SPAIN

GALESTON, Tex.—The North German liner Rhein, which sailed from here to Bremen recently, carried among her passengers 20 American engineers and expert construction men, who are going to Barcelona, Spain, to begin contracts for power plants and irrigation projects approximating \$40,000,000.

The principal part of the work will be in northeastern Spain, where thousands of arid acres will be irrigated.

WHITE MOUNTAIN
TRACTS APPROVED

WASHINGTON—At a meeting of the national forest reservation committee five additional tracts of land in the White mountains aggregating between 9000 and 10,000 acres were approved for purchase.

The tracts just approved are on the north slope of the Carter range in the town of Shelburne and in the towns of Bethlehem and Franconia.

CHILDREN AT CELEBRATION

About 500 persons, including children from the Martin Luther home, were entertained at the annual Christmas celebrations of the Bostoner Deutsche Gesellschaft last evening at the Hotel Somerset.

Prof. Edmund von Mach and A. von Schroeder were in charge and Prof. Rudolf Euchen of Berlin, exchange professor at Harvard, gave an address.

WOMEN WALK 22 MILES IN MUD
FISHKILL, N. Y.—Refusing offers of rides in passing automobiles, Miss Rosalie G. Jones and three other women walked 22 miles Thursday, against adverse weather conditions, from Peekskill to this place. Mrs. Stubbs and Miss Docks addressed suffrage meetings here last night.

GEN. RODENBOUGH PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK—Brig.-Gen. Theophilus Francis Rodenbough, U. S. A., retired, passed away Thursday at his home here. He served in the civil war, rising to the command of a brigade, and remained in the army until 1870, when he was retired with the rank of colonel.

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Milk

CLEAN, PURE AND FRESH

ALL PRODUCED FROM OUR OWN HERD OF COWS
BOTTLED and SEALED in Our Own Private CREAMERY at Twin Oaks Farm

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ARE ENFORCED AT ALL TIMES

TWIN OAKS FARM MILK is a good and nourishing diet for infants, and is appreciated by adults who give the question of CLEAN, FRESH MILK proper consideration.

—THINK THIS OVER—

Our shipping facilities enable us to deliver our NIGHT'S MILK to you in time for your BREAKFAST THE FOLLOWING MORNING. (Our morning's milk is used for the production of Twin Oaks Farm Cream, which we ship to Worcester daily.)

TWIN OAKS FARM, P. O. Address, Pratts Junction, Mass.

ALDEN BROS. CO., 1171 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Sole Distributors for Boston and Vicinity. Phone Roxbury 1720

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CATNIP BALL

10 cts. Everywhere

A Toy for Cats

of herbs for the

amusement of any

cat or kitten. Cats

can't let it alone.

Will last for years.

On sale at any

and an Exercise. Store. By mail to

any address if they do not furnish them.

DR. A. C. DANIELS, 172 MILK ST., BOS-

TON, MASS.

TOURS

EUROPE—Wanted, chaperon to assist

securing party and secure the tour for

services rendered; splendid comprehensive

tour sailing June 18 by Mediterranean;

\$500. Write today for booklet and terms.

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Importers and Dealers in Fine

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We have the most complete

stock of Military Hair Brushes,

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Now is the Time to Do Your Holiday

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Price \$60.00

We make this design in 14kt. Gold only,

the price ranging from \$4.00 to \$400.00.

Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Address all orders to

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Price \$14.00

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Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Through the office of Henderson & Ross, Brookline, Boyd & Barry have conveyed to William G. Dow a three-apartment brick house, and the adjoining six and 37 Clifton road, Brookline, corner of Rawson road. The estate is assessed for \$33,000 of which the 7972 square feet carries about \$6000.

Thomas G. Washburn is the buyer of an estate situated 40 Central wharf, being 1371 square feet of land occupied by a four-story brick house near Atlantic avenue. The property was sold by the owner, Edward N. Goding. It is assessed for \$15,200 including \$11,700 on the land.

Another four-story brick building has passed into new hands, in the West End, located 81 and 86 Stanford street, near Green street, together with 1050 square feet of land. The property is assessed for a total of \$17,200, land value being \$2200. The Edward C. R. Walker estate took title from Thomas W. Carter.

SOUTH END AND ROXBURY SALES
The four-story and basement well-front brick dwelling property located 569 Massachusetts avenue, near Shawmut avenue, has been purchased by Amanda Scott from Anna M. Harmon. There is a land area of 2350 square feet taxed for \$4700 and included in the total assessment of \$10,400.

Bartholomew Connor has placed deeds on record to the 3 1/2 story brick house and lot of 680 square feet of 38 Carver street, near Eliot street. Hespeth Penton conveyed title to Parker D. Morris who conveyed to purchaser. The building is taxed for \$2200 and the lot carries \$2700 additional.

Mary and Eli Demarchi joined in the deed of transfer of premises 54 Northfield street, near Tremont street, being a four-story octagon front brick dwelling on 1007 square feet of land. The property is assessed for \$3300. The land carries \$1000 of that amount.

The property reported sold in Roxbury was owned by Henrietta C. McDonald, being a three-story frame dwelling at 30 Circuit street, corner of Regent street, adjoining St. Joseph's church. Deed was made to Lillian C. Clark, who conveyed to the Roman Catholic archbishop of Boston. There are 2813 square feet of land taxed for \$1100 and the total assessed value is \$4300.

BOOK MEN MAKE EXPLANATIONS

His business relations with Mrs. Pauline A. Durant of Wellesley, who is being sued for \$20,000, a balance said to be due upon de luxe books sold to her, are explained by Nathan W. Bacon of Chelsea, of the firm of Bacon & Fynewick, book publishers, in answers to questions.

Mr. Bacon says: "I saw Mrs. Durant about three times in 1911. The contracts we seek to enforce, with a single exception, were brought to us by men not at the time in our employ or representing us."

William M. Noble makes this statement, in part, in behalf of Herbert S. Virtue, recently indicted in the book case.

"Mr. Virtue never heard of Kate M. Eager before he saw the indictment, relating to her, his name has been dropped out."

"Mary L. Rogers is named in 15 counts with which Mr. Virtue's name is connected. Books were bought of Mr. Virtue by a man named Powers and sold to her. Mrs. Rogers gave her check to Mr. Virtue's order. Mr. Powers was in no sense a canvasser or book agent for Mr. Virtue."

"Mr. Virtue never knew of the other transactions prior to the publication of this matter in the newspapers."

J. F. Scanlon of Philadelphia surrendered himself in the superior criminal court today. He was released on a \$5000 bond. The bail of Mr. Virtue was increased today to \$10,000.

LOWELLS TO OPEN THEIR NEW HOUSE WITH RECEPTION

Harvard students who remain in Cambridge over the holiday recess, which begins Monday, will have the privilege of attending a Christmas Eve home-warming reception, at which President and Mrs. Lowell will be the hosts in the new home which is just being completed for the Lowell family. While all the details of its appointments may not be ready for some days, enough of the house will be completed by Tuesday so that the house may be opened on that evening.

PATHAN BRINGS VALUABLE CARGO

Eight thousand tons of firerackers, oriental products, curios, rattans and other merchandise valued at over \$10,000, came into port today on board the British steamer Pathan, Captain Chaplin, from Yokohama and other far eastern ports. About 1200 tons of the freight will be discharged here and the rest taken to New York.

MME. SCOTNEY SINGS TONIGHT
Mme. Evelyn Scotney is announced to sing the role of the doll in "The Tales of Hoffmann" at the Boston opera tonight in place of Miss Fisher.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Charles L. Schroeder to Agnes O'Brien, Scotland st., 2 lots; q. \$1.
Anna M. Harmon to Amanda Scott, Mass. ave., w. \$1.
Mary Demarchi to Frank De Luca, Northfield st., w. \$1.
Edith Demarchi to Frank De Luca, Northfield st., w. \$1.
Thomas W. Carter to Edward C. R. Washburn, Central wharf; q. \$1.
Edward N. Goding to Thomas G. Washburn, Central wharf; q. \$1.
Hespeth Penton to Parker D. Morris, Carver st.; w. \$1.
Parker D. Morris to Bartholomew Connor, Carver st.; w. \$1.

NORTH BOSTON

Mary E. Mackey, tr., to Patrick H. Rafferty, E. Third st.; q. \$1.
Patricia C. McDonald to Lillian C. Clark, Circuit st.; q. \$1.
O'Neill, Eighth st.; q. \$1.
Elizabeth B. Tenfe to Catherine A. Curran, North st.; w. \$1.
Florence M. Patterson to Ingraham B. Banks et al., Fifth and Lovis sts.; w. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Joseph Bon, assignor, to Joseph Bon, Chelsea; w. \$1.
Joseph Bon to William Dennis, Porter st.; w. \$1.
Joseph Bon to Antonio Paldi et al., E. Eagle st.; q. \$1.
Joseph Bon to Michelina Rapa, Hyde st.; w. \$1.
Charles D. Beach to Ada P. Beach, Eagle and Chelsea sts.; q. \$1.
Michael Winston et al. to Henry Currie et al., Bennington st.; w. \$1.

Frederick C. Macdonough et al. to Mary E. Macdonough, Cottage st.; d. \$500.
Mary E. Macdonough to Glidia Buonagurio, Cottage st.; d. \$1.

ROXBURY

Samuel A. Fuller et al. to Ezra F. Pratt, Kemble and Reading sts.; rel. \$1.
Henrietta C. McDonald to Lillian C. Clark, Circuit and Regent sts.; w. \$1.
Lillian C. Clark to Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, Circuit and Regent sts.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Joseph Isaac to Samuel Silverman, Norfolk st.; q. \$1.
Joseph Isaac to George B. Hastings, Wilcox st.; q. \$1.
Mark Harris to Bennett Rockman, Broadway st.; q. \$1.
William Riley to John J. Foley, Top-ill and Stonehurst sts.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Robert E. Brown et al. to Frank J. Harmon, Sydney st. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.; q. \$1.

THOMAS L. LYONS TO RALPH H. BOWEN

Helena rd. and Adams st.; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Alexander R. Clark to Florence V. Hayward, Albia st.; q. \$1.
Charles A. Jackson to Joseph T. O'Leary, Green and Rockview sts.; q. \$1.
Joseph T. O'Leary to Charles A. Jackson, Green and Rockview sts.; q. \$1.
Adolph R. Hayden to Andrew P. Christian, Fairview st., 2 lots; w. \$1.

CHELSEA

Paul Muller to Adolf H. Krasse, Carroll st.; q. \$1.
Adolf H. Krasse to Louise M. Muller, Carroll st.; q. \$1.

REVERE

Willard Welsh to Willard Welsh Realty Co., Waverley av. and Salem st.; q. \$1.
Willard Welsh Realty Co. to Ralph Donahue, Clark rd.; q. \$1.
John Greening et al. to John Baptista, Shirley and Ocean avs. and Revere Beach reservation.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below: Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Hancock st., 110, ward 20; William Riley; frame dwelling.
Hyde Park av., 120, ward 26; Archibald Waterman, W. E. Harding; frame store.

Wright road, 31, ward 23; Elizabeth Calhoun; frame dwelling.
Commerce st., 38, ward 6; Herbert S. Potter; frame storage.
Commerce st., 60, ward 6; C. F. & F. H. Jones; frame storage.
Washington st., 973, 977, ward 9; Boston Elevated Railway Co.; alter stores and tenements.

CASE TESTS STATE LAW ON BANKING

NEWTON, Mass. — Hovkane Der Aharonian, an Armenian said to have acted as agent for a New York banking firm and to have received money from a number of Armenians to be sent abroad, was held in \$500 today by Judge Kennedy for the grand jury. This is the first case of its kind to come up in the state and is a test case. It is alleged that he had not filed a bond with the state treasurer and had not secured a license to do banking. The defense claims that Aharonian did the work as a favor and received no remuneration.

VINLAND SAILS AFTER DELAY

After being held in port three days, the Norwegian steamer Vinland finally sailed today for New York. The vessel reached here Dec. 8, with a cargo of salt from Turks island. She cleared Dec. 16 but through delay in discharging she had to reclear, as required by the customs law when a craft remains in port over 24 hours after first clearance. She has been chartered to load for Laguna and other ports by the Red D line at New York, and the wires have been kept alive with messages as to probable sailing time, the charterers being anxious to begin loading.

FREIGHT YARDS ABANDONED

NEW ALBANY, Ky. — The Monon Railway Company is now sending its freight trains over the new Kentucky and Indiana bridge to the Youngstown yards in Louisville and the freight terminals, which have been located in New Albany for many years have been abandoned except for local business. About 30 employees of the company who live in New Albany are affected by the transfer of the terminals.

PUPILS OF WILLIAMS SING AS THE "BOYS" HONOR ITS NAMESAKE

(Continued from page one)

Williams and so was Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, retired.

The present officers of the association are: W. S. Henry, Jr., president; Charles Reed, Peter F. McCann, G. Herbert Atkins, vice presidents; Parker J. Richardson, secretary since the formation of the society; J. Lewis Carr, treasurer since its organization; Simon B. Atwood, trustee; Alexander Cook, Charles H. Burleigh, Harry T. Gerrish, Angel Lothrop, Howard P. Russell, Chester M. Flanders, Alexander Leslie, James A. Booker, Harry W. Norris, James Bean, George C. Duffy and David E. Gould, directors. Mr. Reed was at one time city clerk of Chelsea. Abbott Bassett, secretary and treasurer of the League of American Wheelmen was a graduate from Williams. Among other graduates are Henry J. Winde, a Boston business man; Francis F. Snow, George W. Moses, Walter Whittles, C. Willis Gould, Charles E. Legg, a banker and broker on State street; Charles B. Burleigh, Alexander Leslie and Alexander Cook. Williams school has furnished several mayors to Chelsea, among them its last mayor, John H. Malone. Henry A. Spencer, chief of the Chelsea fire department for 30 years, was a graduate of Williams. The present principal of the school is H. H. Richardson.

A treasured possession of the school is the fern leaf brick. The mold in which this brick was shaped contained in its bottom a beautiful fern leaf which was impressed upon the brick. It appeared in the building near one of its corners, just beyond a boy's reach. Some boy discovered it and that moment it leaped into fame. Thereafter, to be a real Williams boy, worthy of the name, a boy must touch it. His friends would get below and "boost" him until he could put his finger upon the brick.

At the time of the Chelsea fire some of the old "boys" brought themselves of this brick and went to see if they could find it. The building was a ruin, but there, in its place with three or four of its companions on top of it, was the fern leaf brick. The "boys" men grown, dug it out with their hands and carried it away. At the annual banquet in 1909 this brick was passed from one to the other of those assembled and almost reverently touched once more, in some instances an honored place in the entrance hall of the new building, just to the right of the door.

The next banquet of the association will be held Jan. 9 and will be attended, it is expected, by graduates of the first and second classes as well as those of more recent date.

GEN. BANCROFT GOES BEFORE GRAND JURY

NEW YORK — Gen. Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the board of directors of the port of Boston, was the principal witness before the federal grand jury today in its inquiry into the alleged traffic deal of the Grand Trunk and New Haven railroads. Other witnesses were: Benjamin Campbell, vice-president and head of the traffic department of the New Haven railroad; M. K. Dugan, private secretary of President Mellen of the New Haven, and J. E. Dalrymple, vice-president of the Grand Trunk. Adjournment was taken at 1 o'clock until Monday.

Following today's meeting of the New Haven railroad directors President Mellen said: "The question of allowing Pullman equipment to operate over the lines was referred to the president, with full power to act."

Otherwise only routine business was transacted.

BAY STATE MEN LEAVE FOR HOME

WASHINGTON — Nearly all the members of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress left for home Thursday afternoon to remain over the holidays. Congressmen Weeks and McCall are already in Massachusetts. Congressman Harris has not been here at all this session.

Of the rest all will go to their respective homes except Senator Lodge and Congressman Gardner, Peters and Roberts. Senator Lodge and Congressman Gardner will remain over the holiday working on the immigration bill.

CAPE COD CANAL PLANS AT HEARING

What bridges, ferries or tunnels shall be provided by the Cape Cod Canal Company in the village of Bourne is the subject of a hearing before the railroad and harbor and land commissions to be held at the State House Dec. 27 at 2:30. The plans of the company will also be considered.

SHIPPING NEWS

On large and one small fare arrived at T wharf today to meet the demand of dealers. Being so near the end of the week, orders were small and the demand light, so that dealers prices were practically the same as Thursday's quotations.

Haddock was high at 6 1/2 cents a pound, and hake at 6. Arrivals: Georgia 32,000 pounds, and Frances J. O'Hara Jr., 9700. Steak cod sold at \$9 per hundredweight to dealers while other figures were: Market cod \$4.75, haddock \$6.50, pollock \$2.75, large hake \$6, and small hake \$4.

Detailed advices from Nova Scotia in regard to the lobster season opening were received at T wharf today. The first day was unfavorable and the fishermen did not put out their traps. The second day only a part of the traps were hauled owing to heavy winds, so that little has been done in the industry to date, partially accounting for the small shipment of 213 crates which came in on the steamer Boston Thursday, from Yarmouth, N. S.

Statistics issued today show 70 vessels coming to T wharf during the seven days ending Thursday night with 1,321,450 pounds of fresh groundfish, and for the corresponding week of 1911, a total of 73 boats, bringing in 1,883,730 pounds.

Propelled by a jury rig, the fishing schooner Esperanto put into Gloucester yesterday. Adverse conditions were encountered causing the mainmast to snap. The vessel had a cargo of 60,000 pounds of haddock.

Passenger accommodations on board the Yarmouth steamship Boston of the Eastern Steamship line, sailing for the provinces this afternoon, are taxed to the utmost, as more than 600 reservations have been taken. It is said that the steamer carries a record passenger list for this time of year. Many holiday gifts, money orders and post cards, are included in the freight lists.

MASTER BUILDERS FOR BOURNE SQUARE PLAN

Frank A. Bourne, designer of the Bourne plan for the improvement of Copley square, outlined the features of his plan before the Master Builders Association in their rooms on Devonshire street today. The builders unofficially pledged themselves in favor of Mr. Bourne's scheme.

Mr. Bourne has replied by letter to C. H. Blackall, chairman of the Boston Art Club, in regard to the question of details in the plan for the north side of the square. Mr. Bourne said that the future of the square is likely from now on to be more uniform in its development. Three sides of the square are already provided for, he pointed out. There seems to have been no better time since 1893, he said, than the present to inaugurate definite improvements in the square.

The present improved plan cannot be out of harmony with any buildings on the north side of Boylston street, he said. The proposed square, with a mall between it and the Boylston street building, allows freedom for development without serious conflict with the design, he declared.

"The recommendation that the city should acquire control of the lots facing the northerly side of the square seems commendable, but I know of no precedent for it in this country," he said.

VALUATIONS IN SO. BOSTON SAID TO BE EXCESSIVE

Extreme overassessment of property in South Boston was charged in a speech by James M. Keyes before the South Boston citizens' committee at its annual meeting in Gray's hall last night. Mr. Keyes asserted that there are many instances of the sale of property at 90 per cent and even at half the assessed valuation.

The statement of Mr. Keyes was supported by Fred O'Doherty, an assessor, who stated that property owners are, as a rule, satisfied with the overassessment. Were the valuation reduced, he said, a foreclosure of mortgages would result in many instances. It was voted to refer the situation to a committee for investigation.

Officers were elected as follows: Michael J. Mahoney, president; Charles H. J. Adams, William S. McNary and Michael J. O'Leary, vice-presidents; P. Joseph O'Leary, treasurer; Henry J. D. Small, secretary; Edward B. Berry, Edward J. Powers and David L. White, directors; Joseph W. Bateman, sergeant-at-arms.

WOMEN'S MARKET PLAN PROPOSED

Martin F. Carney, head of the firm of M. F. Carney & Co., sent a letter to Mayor Fitzgerald today recommending the formation of an organization like the German Housewives Association, which uses the curbstone plan for its market. This plan is being successfully carried out in Wilmington, Del., he said.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Pathan (Br), Chaplin, Yokohama, Shanghai, Singapore via Algiers.
Str City of Memphis, Garfield, Savannah.
Str Newton, Abbott, Baltimore.
Str Melrose, Frostad, Baltimore.
Str Governor Dingley, Lincoff, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Rayo, Fenlon, Sabine, twg bg S O Co No 90.
Str H M Whitney, Colberth, New York.
Tg Vesta, Kemp, Lynn, twg bg Ivie.
Tg E L Pillsbury, Swim, Lynn, Mass.
Tg Savage, Michalski, Portsmouth, N. H.

Cleared

Str Carpathia (Br), Boston, Liverpool via Queenstown.
Str Wacousta (Nor), Olsen, Louisburg, C. B.
Str Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Eastport.
Str Governor Dingley, Lincoff, Portland.
Str H M Whitney, Colberth, New York.
Str City of Memphis, Garfield, Savannah.

Sailed

Strs Wacousta, (Nor) Louisburg C B; Esparta (Br) Port Limon; Calvin Austin, Eastport and St. John N B; tgs Perth Amboy, for New York, twg bgs 782 for New York, 702, and 783, for Perth Amboy; Asher J. Hudson, twg bgs Oakland, for Edgewater, and Jos. F. Clinton, for Hacksack; Savage, Baltimore, twg bgs Nos. 12 and 20; E. L. Pillsbury, Lynn; schrs Percival S. Parks (Br) Halifax N S; William E. Litch-Holbrook for Philadelphia and Jacksonville; Boston; collier Sterling, Hampton Roads; strs Boston (Br) Yarmouth N S; Grecian, Baltimore via Newport News; Vineland (Nor) and H. M. Whitney, New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs City of Atlanta, Savannah; Nacoochee, d; Zulja, Curacao and Lagunayra; El Occidente, Galveston; River Delaware, Philadelphia; Kentuckian, Puerto Mexico.

END OF MEXICAN UNREST SOUGHT

WASHINGTON — President Taft's formal note to Mexico, outlining demands of the United States that greater protection be accorded Americans in that republic, has not yet been sent President Madero, but is in course of preparation at the state department, according to Secretary of State Knox. He admitted that a severe answer to Mexico's last note of reply to demands for greater protection of Americans was in process of preparation.

The Mexican situation was rendered more acute today by information to the state department that at Canoa, Sonora, 1000 Mexican miners, employed in American mines, have gone on strike. Mexican local authorities declare they will be able to control the situation.

J. Morrey, American roadmaster of the Mexican Northwestern railway, has been captured by bandits and carried into the hills, where it is reported he is held for ransom.

General Steever, in command of the American troops at El Paso, has been notified to hold himself in readiness to protect the Americans there.

AUTHORITIES CUT SPECIAL STUDIES

CHICAGO — Members of the school committee of the board of education of Chicago passed a resolution last night abolishing from being taught in the public schools everything but reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, American history and geography. Today Mrs. Young started a campaign to have the resolution annulled by the entire board at its next meeting.

The continued teaching of cooking, sewing, bookbinding, rattan work, clay modeling and similar things is at stake. Many of these have been introduced by Mrs. Young.

HALF OF NEW LINE TO OPEN

LEE, Mass. — It is announced that the first 12 miles of the Lee-Huntington division of the Berkshire Street Railway will be opened Jan. 15. The cars will be operated to Becket. The remaining 12 miles will not be completed until spring.

FOR A CHRISTMAS GIFT

THE BATTLE OF APRIL 19, 1775

By FRANK WARREN COBURN
A carefully illustrated narrative of the incidents of the day in Lexington, Concord, Lincoln, Arlington, Cambridge, Somerville and Charlestown. With maps, portraits and views.
12mo, cloth, \$1.25 net, delivered.

W. B. CLARKE CO TREMONT ST.

BREAKFAST GEMS

muffins, griddle cakes, doughnuts, etc., are simply delicious made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour.
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
Florida, for Havre..... Dec. 21
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg..... Dec. 21
Columbia, for Glasgow..... Dec. 21
Mearns, for London..... Dec. 21
Philadelphia, for Southampton..... Dec. 21
Alice, for Naples-Trieste..... Dec. 21
Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen..... Dec. 21
Lyndam, for Rotterdam..... Dec. 21
Laurana, for Liverpool..... Dec. 21
Meganthe, for Liverpool..... Dec. 21
La Provence, for Havre..... Dec. 21
Vaderland, for Dover-Antwerp..... Dec. 21
Glasgow, for Glasgow..... Dec. 21
President Lincoln, for Hamburg..... Dec. 21
Glasgow, for Havre..... Dec. 21
Minneapolis, for London..... Dec. 21
Majestic, for Southampton..... Dec. 21
Martha Washington, for Naples-Trieste..... Dec. 21
Russia, for Rotterdam..... Dec. 21

Sailings from London

Carpathia, for Liverpool..... Dec. 21
Devonian, for Liverpool..... Dec. 21
Canadian, for Liverpool..... Dec. 21
Marguerite, for Antwerp..... Dec. 21
Merion, for Liverpool..... Dec. 21
Sailings from Portland, Me.
Canada, for Liverpool..... Dec. 21
Pretoria, for Glasgow..... Dec. 21
Dominion, for Liverpool..... Dec. 21
Sailings from Montreal
All sailings from St. John, Halifax or Portland, Me., during winter.

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
Campania, for New York..... Dec. 21
Laurentia, for New York..... Dec. 21
Armenia, for New York..... Dec. 21
Arabic, for Boston..... Dec. 21
Sailings from London
Minnewaska, for New York..... Dec. 21
Minnetonka, for New York..... Dec. 21
Sailings from Southampton
New York, for New York..... Dec. 21
Oceanic, for New York..... Dec. 21
President Grant, for New York..... Dec. 21
Sailings from Glasgow
Cameroon, for New York..... Dec. 21
Ionian, for Portland..... Dec. 21
California, for New York..... Dec. 21
Numidius, for Boston..... Dec. 21

Sailings from Hamburg
Patricia, for New York..... Dec. 21
Holbrook, for Philadelphia and Jacksonville, Boston; collier Sterling, Hampton Roads; strs Boston (Br) Yarmouth N S; Grecian, Baltimore via Newport News; Vineland (Nor) and H. M. Whitney, New York.

Sailings from Havre
La Touraine, for New York..... Dec. 21
La Lorraine, for New York..... Dec. 21
Rochambeau, for New York..... Dec. 21
Sailings from Antwerp
Kronland, for New York..... Dec. 21
Mantol, for New York..... Dec. 21
Zealand, for New York..... Dec. 21
Sailings from Rotterdam
Potsdam, for New York..... Dec. 21
Sailings from Genoa
Stampalla, for New York..... Dec. 21
Duca D'Aosta, for New York..... Dec. 21
Sailings from Trieste
Oceana, for New York..... Dec. 21
Utopia, for New York..... Dec. 21
Sailings from Fiume
Franconia, for New York..... Dec. 21

Transatlantic Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco
Persia, for Hongkong..... Dec. 21
Honolulu, for Honolulu..... Dec. 21
Korea, for Hongkong..... Dec. 21
Sierra, for Sydney..... Dec. 21
Sailings from Seattle
Tathylbus, for Hongkong..... Dec. 21
Zealandia, for Sydney..... Dec. 21
Lord Curzon, for Hongkong..... Dec. 21
Inaba Maru, for Hongkong..... Dec. 21
Sailings from Tacoma
Tathylbus, for Hongkong..... Dec. 21
Mexico Maru, for Hongkong..... Dec. 21

Sailings from Vancouver

Empress of Japan, for Hongkong..... Dec. 21
Zealandia, for Sydney..... Dec. 21

Sailings from Yokohama

China, for San Francisco..... Dec. 21
Monteigo, for Vancouver..... Dec. 21
Manchuria, for San Francisco..... Dec. 21
Chiyo Maru, for Seattle..... Dec. 21
Tania Maru, for Seattle..... Dec. 21
Sailings from Honolulu
Lurline, for San Francisco..... Dec. 21
Siberia, for San Francisco..... Dec. 21
Ventura, for San Francisco..... Dec. 21
China, for San Francisco..... Dec. 21
Marama, for Vancouver..... Dec. 21
Sailings from Sydney
Aorangi, for San Francisco..... Dec. 21
*Carries United States mails.

Incoming Steamships at Boston

DUE TODAY
Heem..... Nov. 22
Jaandijk..... Rotterdam..... Dec. 7
Whitefield..... Progresso..... Dec. 12
J. L. Lockwood..... New Orleans..... Dec. 13
Pathan..... Yokohama, etc..... Dec. 21
City of Edinburgh..... Gibraltar..... Dec. 2
Burch..... Calcutta..... Nov. 1
Toronto..... via Gibraltar..... Dec. 5
Sachem..... Liverpool..... Dec. 8
DUE SUNDAY
Pisa..... Hamburg..... Dec. 3
L. P. Holmblad..... Copenhagen via Christiania..... Dec. 4
Ferry..... Bremen via Shields..... Dec. 5
Boston..... Yarmouth, N. S. via Seattle..... Dec. 8
DUE MONDAY
Canadian..... Liverpool..... Dec. 13
Memnonia..... Antwerp..... Dec. 12
Linon..... Port Limon, C. B. via Seattle..... Dec. 15
DUE TUESDAY
Daleys..... Oporto and Mar- Oceanic, for New York..... Dec. 5
DUE WEDNESDAY
Louisiana..... Copenhagen..... Dec. 7
Sicilian..... Glasgow..... Dec. 14
By Wireless
SS Pisa, Hamburg, for New York

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

MUCH INTEREST IN THE TAKING OF PHONE CO.'S BY ENGLISH GOV.

National Telephone Company Has Already Been Appraised by an American, but Differing Values Are Placed on It

For a long time past there has been more or less interest in the affairs of the telephone companies of Great Britain which are to be taken over by the postoffice department. A short time ago, when D. C. Jackson, head of the electrical engineering department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, arrived from Europe, it will be recalled, he stated that he had been engaged in making a valuation of the telephone properties controlled by the National Telephone Company, and that he expected the value would be placed at between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000. According to the balance sheet of the company, as of Dec. 31, 1911, based upon which the purchase of the plant is to be made, the valuation of the property would appear to be in the neighborhood of \$60,000,000.

There is considerable difference of opinion with regard to the value of the company's plant and the probable value of its deferred stock, which has risen from 120, earlier in the year, to over 150 per cent of stock. Therefore arbitration proceedings are now under way to determine the actual value for use in connection with acquisition of the lines by the postoffice department. Mr. Jackson stated that the National interests had offered to sell the properties for \$100,000,000, but he was of the opinion that a much lower figure would be accepted.

"Advices from London state that the balance sheet of the company, as of Dec. 31, 1911, shows the value of the undertakings, based upon expenditures to the date just mentioned, as follows:

Amounts expended on construction of exchange and private stations, and purchase of various undertakings.....	\$15,677,810
Land and buildings.....	841,562
Stock of material.....	230,131
Office furniture and fittings.....	20,130
Total.....	\$16,818,633
From which must be deducted the reserve fund account, appearing in the balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1911, transferred to the reserve fund account, as shown by the report of the directors.....	4,344,408
Balance.....	\$12,474,225

The president of the company made the following statement with reference to the nature of the reserve fund account, in addressing the shareholders at the meeting on July 23, 1908: "The reserve fund is intended to cover depreciation which has not found its way into the accounts, and which might find its way there as the result of the arbitration." This explanation of the reserve fund account has always been consistently given, thus showing pretty clearly that, in order to be on the safe side, the amount must be deducted from the expenditure on construction.

Assuming on this basis, then, that the company is awarded the sum of \$12,474,225 as the value of the plant, this amount will doubtless be paid to the company in cash or its equivalent, less \$1,474,500—the "proportion of subscriptions and rentals in respect of periods extending beyond Dec. 31, 1911, including amounts paid in advance for calls by measured-rate subscribers," as shown on the balance sheet—so that the net amount payable to the company, after allowing for this liability, which must be taken over by the postoffice, will, in that case, be £10,007,725.

Large payments on account of the sum to be awarded have been made by the postoffice to the company during the current year, but these must, of course, be disregarded in considering the position at Dec. 31, 1911, assuming on the balance sheet figures that the net amount payable by the postoffice, after deducting the liability to be taken over, will be £10,007,725.

According to the balance sheet the company would then have available to pay off its liabilities to shareholders, debenture holders, and others the following amount in cash or its equivalent:

Net payment from the postoffice, £10,007,725	
Cash and investments in hand at Dec. 31, 1911, as per balance sheet.....	871,608
Debts due to company as per balance sheet.....	209,253
Total.....	\$11,878,834

Subject to the question of costs, this amount would be applicable to discharging the company's obligations as follows:

Creditors—Sundry balances.....	235,304
Shareholders for dividends to Dec. 31, 1911.....	71,180
3½% and 4% debenture stock, at par.....	3,183,720
First, second and third preferred shares at par.....	1,500,000
Preferred stock at par.....	2,225,000
Deferred stock at par.....	3,725,000
Total.....	\$11,878,834

As the preferred stockholders are entitled to be paid off at 105 per cent, they would, in fact, receive £11,250 more than the amount shown above, which sum would have to come out of the pockets of the deferred stockholders, it is said.

It should be observed that the postoffice is to purchase the plant only, and the above figures assume that the capital expenditure shown on the balance sheet consists wholly of the cost of plant, although the words "and purchase of various undertakings" appearing on the face of the balance sheet propose the possible inclusion of other items such as patents and goodwill. If any such items are included they will, on the basis of the balance sheet figures, have to be deducted, and the deferred stockholders will be affected. The above computation is, of course, based solely on the figures

stated in the company's balance sheet and does not attempt to take into account the fact that the court may find that the value of the plant is either more or less than the surviving value shown in the balance sheet.

MINE NOTES

Hole No. 23 at the Mayflower's property has cut the hole at depth of 1112 to 1114 feet, showing traces of finer copper nearly continuously for the entire width of 32 feet.

North Lake's temporary hoist is working satisfactorily, and sinking has been resumed.

The South lake shaft has attained a depth of 165 feet. It will go down to about 600 feet. Another copper-bearing vein is expected at 300 feet.

Indiana's shaft is now down nearly 1250 feet and sinking steadily. The shaft will go down without interruption to the rich felsite bed found in drilling at 1400 feet. This should require about 80 days at the present rate of sinking. Indiana, like many of the other mines of the district, is considerably handicapped by the shortage of labor.

When Wolverine's No. 5 shaft is down to the fifth level, which will be in a week or two, a station will be cut and a cross-cut started to the Osceola lode. The fourth level failed to show commercial copper, but the vein gave some encouragement, showing quite good mineralization in spots.

Work has been commenced on the new steel rock house at Mohawk's No. 6 shaft. The concrete foundation is completed. The new engine house is nearly completed and the machinery will be installed shortly.

That the Mason Valley management is considering the installation of one or more converters to transform the copper matte product of their furnace to 98 per cent pure blister copper at the Thompson smelter, is the statement of J. Lehar, general manager of the Mason Valley Mines & Smelter. It is probable that converters will be installed within the next 12 months, it is stated.

Twenty-eight thousand one hundred and thirty acres of coal lands, an area of 44 square miles, in western Alberta, between Grande Prairie and the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, have been acquired by Dr. B. Höpfe of San Francisco, who has made official announcement that steps will be taken shortly to open the property for commercial purposes.

Thompson, Towle & Co. say: "We have been looking over the annual reports of the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company, in an endeavor to compare costs of mining there with the claims of a 75 cent mining and milling cost for the Alaska Gold Mines, and the conclusions would appear to be very much in favor of the Alaska Gold Mines Company as to ability to mine and treat a ton of its ore for 75 cents per ton."

East Butte is far in the lead of profit-making independent mining concerns in Montana. It is believed that its treasury has been enriched to the extent of \$1,250,000 from net earnings during 1912.

Production for the year will be 14,700,000 pounds of copper, 361,000 ounces of silver and 10,850 ounces of gold.

The Shattuck-Arizona dividend of 50 cents per share, which calls for the payment of \$175,000 from the company's treasury is the first which the company has paid since February of 1911, before the shut down. Including the present payment Shattuck will have distributed \$1,225,000 to its stockholders.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP CO.

The International Steam Pump Company has issued a report covering the year ended Sept. 30, 1912. The income account has already been published and showed a deficit after preferred dividends of \$169,416. The consolidated balance sheet of associate companies as of Sept. 30, 1912, compares as follows:

ASSETS	Sept. 30, 1912	Sept. 30, 1911
Real estate.....	\$36,074,921	\$35,083,425
Disc on loan.....	1,163,141	1,235,862
Investments.....	6,350,478	6,288,200
Accounts & bills rec'd.....	3,352,163	3,764,053
Miscellaneous.....	352,057	144,447
Notes and bills pay.....	122,442	71,101
Assoc. cos. bal.....	26,864	30,108
Cash.....	283,472	837,837
Totals.....	\$48,304,731	\$48,106,625
LIABILITIES	Sept. 30, 1912	Sept. 30, 1911
Common stock.....	\$17,773,300	\$17,773,300
Pf stock.....	15,810,536	15,810,536
Bonds.....	10,420,700	10,420,700
Notes and bills pay.....	650,000	30,615,700
Trade accounts.....	337,869	201,553
Miscellaneous.....	178,422	311,707
Dividends.....	170,250	170,250
Profit and loss surp.....	5,023,654	5,192,570
Totals.....	\$48,304,731	\$48,106,625

Plants, goodwill, etc.

EXCHANGE GOVERNORS MEET
Governors of the New York stock exchange held a two-hour meeting Thursday afternoon discussing the "money trust" investigation, but at the conclusion of the session made no public statement. It is known, however, that the board carefully went over the situation and the testimony brought out at Washington and considered the advisability of making some official announcement of its position in the financial world. It is probable another meeting will be held shortly, and if events justify such action a statement may then be made.

ALL FACTORIES OF THE AMERICAN CAN CO. ARE AIDING RECORD YEAR

Twelvemonth Has Been Big in Other Respects Than Earnings—Products of Concern Varied and Novel

BACK DIVIDENDS

The year ending with the current month will have been the most profitable in the history of the American Can Company, says the Wall Street Journal. The company is operating all of its factories and has all of its warehouses well supplied with stock materials. It is figured that net earnings for the year will be in the neighborhood of \$8,300,000, compared with \$5,416,339 last year and \$3,456,337 for 1910. Earnings for 1912, after depreciation, will be equal to about 10 per cent on the common stock, after deducting the full 7 per cent on the preferred. Last year the company showed 7.07 per cent on the preferred after depreciation charges of \$2,500,000, an increase of approximately \$2,000,000 over 1910. These depreciation charges seem excessive in view of previous charges to the same account, which were generally considered liberal. The cash account increased about the same as the depreciation account, showing that a large part of the depreciation represented cash.

This has been a big year with the American Can Company in more than earnings. At the last meeting of the directors it was voted to increase the preferred dividend from 5 per cent to 7 annually, the first payment at the new rate to be made Jan. 2. The initial payment of ½ per cent on the accrued dividends on the preferred stock was also declared payable at the same time. When they increased the dividend and made the initial back payment the directors let it be known that future payments on the accumulation would be increased from time to time whenever the directors adjudged earnings sufficient to allow this.

The American Can Company is at present manufacturing more than 40,000 different products out of tin plate. This list includes almost every kind of tin article from campaign horns to tooth paste boxes. It makes cans for the different soap and toilet accessories' companies, for the National Biscuit, the American Cotton Oil, the Standard Oil and other large companies using thousands of such articles per week. This list is being increased each month, and by the end of next year it is expected that the company will be making 1500 to 2000 additional products.

During the year the company put out a new adding machine which retails for \$25. The company can turn out several hundred thousand of these machines per year at a handsome profit, and has orders at present sufficient to keep its factory running for several months.

The stock of the company this year has had a varied course. From 1¼ in March the common sold up to 47½ in October, and the preferred went from 90½ about the beginning of the year to 126½ in September. Since the last dividend meeting the common stock has sold down to 26½ from around 41 just before the meeting and the preferred dropped from 124 to 112. Although the decline was to a considerable extent in line with the general movement of the market, it was precipitated by the declaration of only ½ per cent on accumulated dividends when at least 1 per cent had been expected.

It is said that there is every indication that earnings in 1913 will show a substantial improvement over 1912, so that there is good reason to expect an extra dividend each quarter if the money stringency is relieved. With the back dividends, which now amount to more than \$14,000,000, out of the way, the common holders will be in line for payments, and, according to reliable authority, this accumulation will be paid off in at least four years.

TOWN-PLANNING CAMPAIGN BEGUN

BERLIN, Ont.—A movement, province-wide in scope, was launched here recently at a meeting attended by 200 citizens, including representatives from Ontario's municipalities interested in civic planning and improvement.

The Ontario Town-Planning Congress, as it will be known, will secure legislation along comprehensive lines of civic planning to apply to all municipalities, similar to that on the statutes of New Brunswick.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

COLORADO & SOUTHERN	1912	Increase
Second week Dec.....	\$306,394	\$12,142
From July 1.....	1,152,361	78,961
CANADIAN NORTHERN	1912	Increase
Second week Dec.....	\$541,000	\$47,000
From July 1.....	1,147,400	1,738,700

STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERSHIP
NEW YORK—The stock exchange membership of Winthrop Smith of Philadelphia has been posted for transfer to Howard Butcher, Jr., of Philadelphia. Southgate B. Freeman and William Strother, Jr., have been elected members of the New York stock exchange.

DIVIDENDS

The Power & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 2. Books close Dec. 23 and reopen Jan. 2.

The directors of D. C. Heath & Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 24.

The United Gas & Electric Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on its preferred stock and 3-10 of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable Dec. 31. Books close Dec. 20 and reopen Jan. 1.

The South Side Elevated Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 20.

The MacAndrews & Forbes Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock and 2½ on its common stock, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 31.

The trustees of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 15 to shareholders of record at the close of business Dec. 26. The transfer books will not be closed.

The Utilities Improvement Company has declared initial monthly dividends of ½ of 1 per cent on preferred stock and 1-6 of 1 per cent on common stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Brooklyn Trust Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 10.

The New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The Louisville & Nashville Co. has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent, payable Feb. 10 to stock of record Jan. 20. Books close Jan. 20 and reopen Feb. 10.

The Cuba railway has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Dec. 31.

The United States Fishery Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

The Cleveland Telephone Company has declared a dividend of \$125, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 28.

The Porto Rico Railway Company, Ltd., has declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock and 1 per cent on its common, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 20.

The Welsbach Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 24.

The Laurentine Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 24.

The Liberty National Bank of New York has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent and an extra dividend of 5 per cent, payable Jan. 2.

The Continental Paper Bag Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent each on its preferred and common stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 23.

The Southern California Edison Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

The Columbia-Knickbocker Trust Company of New York has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 23.

The Fulton Trust Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 23.

The Flint Mills of Fall River, Mass., has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Dec. 28 to stockholders of record Dec. 20. This is a restoration of its old rate, last paid for the first quarter of 1911. The dividends for the second quarter of 1911 and first quarter of 1912 were passed. One per cent was paid in each of five quarters.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The Interstate Railway Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 as registered Dec. 20. Books close Dec. 20 and reopen Jan. 2.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 2. Books close Dec. 20 and reopen Jan. 3.

The Wisconsin Telephone Company has declared a dividend of \$2, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 28.

The Michigan State Telephone Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent each on its preferred and common stock, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 21.

The Cincinnati Gas Transportation Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent on its common stock payable Dec. 31. Books close Dec. 23; reopen Jan. 2.

The Canadian Consolidated Felt Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 21.

The Kolb Bakery Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

The St. Lawrence Flour Mills Company, Ltd., has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 20.

MEXICAN UTILITIES COMPANIES FORGING AHEAD ON EARNINGS

Light & Power Company and the Tramways Company Enjoying High Operating Efficiency Too—Future Looks Favorable

Notwithstanding the disturbed conditions in Mexico, the Mexican Light & Power Company and the Mexico Tramways Company are both recording substantial increases in gross and net earnings over a year ago. The indications are that both companies will close the current year with percentages earned on their respective outstanding capital stocks very much larger than in 1911.

Mexican Light & Power Company, on the basis of returns thus far reported, should earn a surplus available for its \$13,585,000 common stock equal to at least 7½ per cent. This will compare with actual returns equal to 6.12½ per cent in 1911 and 7.19 per cent in 1910. Mexico Tramways Company should also earn about 10½ per cent on its \$10,487,000 outstanding capital stock which will compare with 8.30 per cent in the previous year, 8.50 per cent in 1910, 5.59 per cent in 1909 and 8.03 per cent earned on \$11,487,000 stock outstanding in 1908.

November gross earnings of the Mexico Tramways Company increased about \$44,000 over the corresponding month a year ago, and the net improvement was nearly \$40,000. For the 11 months ended Nov. 30, last, the company expended its gross over \$548,000 and its net rose about \$361,000. On this basis of increase the company should earn at least \$6,725,000 gross and about \$3,550,000 net this year while it may be roughly estimated that it will carry in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000 passengers.

In recent years earnings of the company have shown a substantial annual increase and the calendar year 1912 promises to be the largest in the history of the property, both for gross and the net. In 1905 gross earnings totaled only \$3,642,106 and the net was about \$1,500,000. The number of passengers carried in that year was 46,757,440. Therefore it is to be noted that the company during the past seven years has just about doubled its business.

Following are the company's earnings and passengers statistics for a series of years together with the estimated results for 1912, the figures of earnings being given in Mexican currency:

	Gross	Net	Passengers
1912.....	\$6,725,000	\$3,550,000	87,000,000
1911.....	6,170,971	3,170,019	80,591,811
1910.....	5,882,534	2,996,010	76,323,317
1909.....	5,440,287	2,718,830	71,979,267
1908.....	5,328,773	2,531,480	70,627,061
1907.....	4,924,074	2,163,490	64,025,567
1906.....	4,210,708	1,879,071	54,263,225
1905.....	3,642,106	1,465,732	47,757,440

BIG DOCK SYSTEM ALONG BROOKLYN FRONT ADOPTED

NEW YORK—The Board of Estimate voted to spend all the money necessary to give New York city one of the largest municipal dock systems in the world. For three miles or more along the Brooklyn water front, the city will take its pick of the choicest property. The cost may approximate \$150,000,000.

Included in the property which the city may take over are the mammoth plants of the Bush Terminal Company and the New York Dock Company. Under the terms of the terminal committee report, which the board adopted, \$50,000,000 could be expended in building docks and an electric railway along the water front.

City officials will begin at once to appraise and obtain options on the strip of land which extends all the way from the Brooklyn bridge to a point near Bay Ridge, just above the Narrows.

NAVY VETOES EXTENDING PIERS

WASHINGTON—Secretary Stimson has recommended adversely against the passage of the Sulzer bill, claiming the matter is now being adjusted by an impartial board of engineers. The Sulzer bill would provide for an advance of the established pier-head line from the vicinity of the Battery in New York upstream to West Thirtieth street, a distance of about three miles, the advance into the channel varying from 100 to 200 feet.

BOSTON & LOWELL MEETING

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston & Lowell Railroad Corporation will be held at its passenger station in Boston Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

Among other business it will be ascertained whether or not the corporation will authorize the issue and sale of its coupon or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding at their par value \$1,000,000, to be dated Feb. 1, 1913, and to be payable in not less than 20 years from date, to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 4½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; and give its directors authority to issue and sell the same; the proceeds to be used in paying its bonds amounting to \$1,000,000 due Feb. 1, 1913, and any proceeds received from the sale thereof in excess of the sum needed and applied in payment of said bonds due Feb. 1, 1913, to be applied in payment for permanent additions to and improvements upon the property of the corporation, made pursuant to its lease to the Boston & Maine railroad, dated June 22, 1887.

RECORD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

WASHINGTON—November was a record-breaking month in exports and imports, according to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The exports were valued at \$277,898,681, compared with \$201,752,760 for November, 1911, and the imports were valued at \$153,134,995, much larger than the corresponding month a year ago.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. W. T. Patten, infantry, to San Francisco, report to Leterman general hospital.

Lieut.-Col. B. H. Runkle, retired at his own request, proceed home.

Capt. F. W. Griffin, G. M. C., report to general superintendent army transport service, San Francisco, for temporary duty, and upon completion resume his duties as assistant to the depot quartermaster at San Francisco.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. Penrose, twenty-fifth infantry, relieved from that regiment and report to commanding general, Philippine division.

First Lieut. A. C. Miller, med. corps, relieved from duty at Ft. George Wright, Wash., upon departure of twenty-fifth infantry from the post and proceed to Alcatraz, report to commandant.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, detached and for inspection Jan. 3, 1913; to command-in-chief, Atlantic fleet, Jan. 4, 1913.

Capt. F. K. Hill, detached chief of staff, Atlantic fleet, Jan. 4, 1913; to command the New Jersey.

Commander C. F. Hughes, detached navy department Jan. 3, 1913; to chief of staff, Atlantic fleet, Jan. 4, 1913.

Lieut. E. L. McSheehy, detached navy yard, Mare island, Cal., Jan. 1, 1913.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. C. Gill, detached staff of commander, first division, Atlantic fleet, Jan. 1, 1913, to the Alabama.

Pay Inspector E. W. Bonnaffon, detached fleet paymaster, Atlantic fleet, Jan. 4, 1913; to home, wait orders.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

GENERAL LYAUTEY EXPLAINS POLICY IN MOROCCO TO FRANCE

Railways, Roads, Schools and a Loan, With Gradual Use of Native Troops, Are Pacific Methods He Urges

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—General Lyautey, the resident-general of Morocco, attended recently before the committee of foreign affairs to give full information on the present situation in Morocco.

He said in substance that the general state of things in Morocco remained good, and then went on to explain in detail the method of military penetration, stating that he should not require any more troops, but that he hoped in the future to gradually replace the regular troops by native ones drafted from occidental Africa.

At the present time they had some 37,000 men in Morocco, and the present system of military control was necessary and even preferable to a merely civil administration, and was, under existing circumstances, more economical, but the object of his policy was to gradually transfer, as quickly as possible, all local administration into civil departments.

The general trend of his policy was, he said, to establish the French occupation by civil organization rather than by military, and the process of doing this was by building railways, constructing roads, establishing schools and hospitals and by the organization and management of the ports.

Money Is Essential

The general said if they did not wish to conquer Morocco by arms and force, it could only be done by the expenditure of money, and the various necessary measures would have to be paid for in advance. Railways would be an economical investment from every point of view. They would reduce the present costly system of transport as well as the garrisons and their cost of maintenance.

The first road needed was from Rabat to Fez, and then a second from Casablanca to Marrakesh, having connections with the road from Rabat to Casablanca. They must also not forget that eventually Fez must be connected with Algiers, and the first section to construct was from Fez to Taza, which would give splendid results and would probably be the only thing that would effectually solve certain very troubling questions that they were now faced with.

Speaking of the Sultan, Moulay Youssef, the general said that he had for France a sympathy which he believed was really sincere. He was strongly religious, his private life was such as to command the love and respect of all the tribes, he enjoyed the highest influence with them of any Sultan since Moulay Hassan, and there was no question whatever as to his placing the benefit of this influence at their disposal. As for the Caid, General Lyautey found them very intelligent and well informed, even reading the French newspapers and keeping in touch with their political debates and the economical development that was going on in France.

New Revenue Expected

The general then proceeded to speak of the finance of Morocco. He said that this year's budget would amount to some 10,000,000 of francs of expenditure, which would be met fully by the natural resources of the country. He even hoped to obtain some new sources of revenue from the customs and by the revision of certain landed estates, which had been diverted by Moulay Hafid, the late Sultan, but which would be made to revert to the country.

He stated that he had already had some conversation with M. Klotz, the minister of finance, with regard to the proposed public works which could only be carried out by means of a loan, the exact amount of which was not yet definitely fixed, but would not be less than 300,000,000 of francs. This loan would, he said, be amply guaranteed by the normal revenue of the country.

In reply to a question of M. Rozet, the general said that he was planning to establish a Berber school and the idea had been received with acclamation by the native population.

General Lyautey's statement occupied some three hours, and made a marked impression on the committee. He was afterwards warmly congratulated by the president, M. Barthou, upon the successful accomplishment of the mission that had been entrusted to his hands by the government, and also for the clearness of the information he had given.

BIRKENHEAD ACCEPTS OFFER

(Special to the Monitor)
BIRKENHEAD, Eng.—The Birkenhead town council has accepted Sir W. Lever's offer of Brocklebank estate in Wirral for purposes of town-planning. The estate, which is nearly half the size of the borough itself, includes several townships, and is being disposed of by Sir W. Lever to the corporation practically without profit.

BURRINJOCK TRACT IN NEW SOUTH WALES IS HIVE OF INDUSTRY

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The vast irrigation undertaking of the New South Wales government at Burrinjock, in that state, is already a hive of agricultural industry, although the first batch of settlers only entered upon possession of their holdings a few months ago.

All work in connection with the preparation of land and the planting of crops on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Settlement at Yanco is being pushed on with vigor by the irrigation trust and settlers. W. J. Allen, the irrigation expert, states that the traction engines are kept going full time in connection with plowing.

The planting of lucerne is just finishing, there being some 150 to 200 acres yet to sow, while about 400 acres have been put in. The early-sown areas are coming through nicely. Some of the settlers who have not been able to get their land ready in time for lucerne are putting in sorghum and maize, with a view to supplying green fodder for their stock, and to clear the ground for lucerne later. Old lucerne paddocks, of which there are several hundred acres on the area, are being irrigated to make the most of them. These will be graded and resown as opportunity offers, and present they are providing very acceptable food.

There is now a plentiful supply of water for those settlers who are ready to irrigate. All crops and trees that have been put in are making good headway. The dairying industry has taken its first step. The first can of cream from the settlement was despatched to the Hay butter factory last week and supplies will continue to go to Hay until sufficient is produced to warrant the opening of the factory erected by the trust. This initial can of cream is the genesis of what is expected to develop into a very important industry. For ostrich feather farming big things are expected in the future.

MINERS IN INDIA MORE EFFICIENT

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—Last year the coal-fields of India produced 12,715,000 tons, of which quantity the district of Bengal yielded 11,468,000 tons. The total output represents a value of £2,502,000. The average amount of coal raised per person employed in and about the mines was 109.47 tons, as against 103.7 tons in the preceding year and 97.3 tons in 1909. The difficulty of obtaining an adequate and constant labor supply is one of the problems which affect all Indian industries, and it is therefore satisfactory that the increase in the efficiency of working shows steady progress.

UNDERGROUND WATER VALUED



(Reproduced by permission)
Flow from one of the two new artesian bores at Broome, in Western Australia

(Special to the Monitor)

BROOME, W. Aust.—The little township of Broome is fortunate in the possession of two artesian bores, from which water is supplied to the pearling luggers and steamers plying along the north-western coast of Australia.

One bore, the older, has a water pressure of 35 pounds per square inch, whilst

UNKNOWN AIRSHIP AROUSES INTEREST AT PORTSMOUTH

(Special to the Monitor)
PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—The utmost interest was taken in an airship which appeared over Portsmouth recently. The air vessel was flying the white ensign and arrived apparently from the direction of the North sea at a considerable altitude. Arriving over Portsmouth the airship descended to a lower altitude and passed over the naval barracks and dockyard, eventually hovering over H. M. S. Neptune, which vessel was lying in the floating dock.

Although it was possible to discern the white ensign there was too much mist to enable the name of the air vessel to be ascertained.

The opinion generally held was that the mysterious air vessel was merely one of the government dirigibles which had cruised from Aldershot in charge of a detachment of naval officers who were undergoing a course of training.

MOTION PICTURES OF QUEENSLAND BLACKS ARE GOAL

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—Dr. Eric Mjöberg, who led the Swedish scientific expedition to Australia in 1910-11, is at present in Queensland upon a commission from his government to gather information of special value. Dr. Mjöberg on this occasion travels alone, and expects to be in Queensland for about 12 months. He has a cinematograph apparatus with which he expects to secure many interesting pictures of wild life, including aboriginal corroborees.

TASMANIA TO HAVE SUB-NAVAL BASE

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—Rear Admiral Sir William Cresswell has visited Hobart to inspect sites for a sub-naval base on the Derwent. This sub-base will be utilized for small fleets of destroyers and submarines, which it is intended to station permanently round the Australian coast. Smooth deep water is required and some acres of land will have to be acquired for the necessary buildings.

TRADE GOOD FOR YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)
MIDDLESBROUGH, Yorkshire.—At a recent meeting of the Tees' commissioners at Middlesbrough, Sir Hugh Bell referred in terms of congratulation to the good showing of the trade accounts for the past year. Their receipts which amounted to £135,920 were the highest on record and these would have been much higher if it had not been for the coal strike which caused six weeks stoppage of the works in the district. A strike was a much more serious thing than was generally imagined. He had caused surprise to the North Eastern railway board at York when he had told them that a stoppage cost his firm £1000 a day.

DOGS AID FRENCH PATROLS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—Before the end of the present year the new force of Paris night watchmen will parade the streets armed with revolvers and bludgeons, and followed each by a specially trained catch dog. The body of night watchmen now form an independent force of police for prevention of trouble. The members are men who have served in the regular army and are all over 5 ft. 7 in. in height. Although sworn in as ordinary policemen their mission is to collaborate with municipal police only in the defense and protection of the person and property of citizens, and not to take any part in regular work which has hitherto been in the hands of the big police force of Paris.

FRANCO-CHINESE AMITY IS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS.—In order to secure the official recognition of the Chinese republic in France, a group for Franco-Chinese amity has been constituted in the French Parliament. At a meeting of the newly formed group, under the presidency of M. Painlevé, a letter was read from Yuan Shi-Kai, the President of the Chinese republic. The group will be represented in China at the opening of the Chinese Parliament in January of next year.

BRITISH AEROPLANE FIRM SAYS OFFER WAS REFUSED



(Reproduced by permission of the British and Colonial Aeroplane Co., Ltd.)
Bristol military monoplane of the same type as those awarded £1000 in prizes at recent military trials

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISTOL, England.—At the annual dinner of the Bristol and West of England Aero Club, recently held with the lord mayor of Bristol as well as the sheriff present, Sir George White, Bart., the president of the club, referred to the way in which the British government have ignored the proposals made by the British & Colonial Aeroplane Company, of which he is the chairman.

Sir George, it seems, offered not to build aeroplanes for any foreign power, provided the English and colonial authorities would supply the company with sufficient orders, but the reply he received showed that the government was buying foreign machines and did not desire to restrict the company in any way.

As a result Russia, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Bulgaria, Roumania and Spain have purchased Bristol aeroplanes, and the company has also built and equipped a factory in Germany. The Italian war office has declared that the Bristol monoplane is the best for military purposes, and has placed an order for 50 or 60 machines as a start. In addition the Russian authorities are pressing for a factory also, with promises of large orders.

During the last year the company has

SAAD-ED-DOWLEH IS OPPOSED FOR PERSIAN PREMIER

(Special to the Monitor)
TEHERAN, Persia.—The greatest objection is still being made to the proposal that Saad-ed-Dowleh should be appointed premier. It is believed also that his arrival in the Persian capital would be the signal for the outbreak of general disorder.

Opinion appears to be divided as whether Saad-ed-Dowleh is anxious to become regent or whether he wishes merely to be made premier. In any case, it is believed that he could take up neither appointment without a coup d'état. The regent is understood to be strongly opposed to the appointment of Saad-ed-Dowleh as premier, and to have expressed his intention to definitely refuse to make the appointment; and is considered also that Samsam-es-Sultaneh, is, after all, by no means inclined to resign in favor of Saad-ed-Dowleh.

IRRIGATION WORKS AT GHAZNI

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY, India.—According to a frontier correspondent of the Times of India irrigation works are in progress in the Ghazni district, and a bund (dam) is being constructed to hold up water for canals. This may be looked upon as further evidence of the activity of the Amir in opening up and developing his country.

DUMA DISREGARDED BY PROGRESSIVES WHO WANT REFORMS

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The changes which have occurred in the membership of the Duma make it impossible to give an accurate estimate of the strength and proclivities of the numerous parties. The figures which were published on Nov. 10 as to the result of the elections showed 163 members to the right, 144 Nationalists and Octoberists to the center and 123 members of the left. Since that date these parties have undergone constant alteration, and the difficulty of appreciating the political situation is increased by the fact that of the 442 members only 56 belong to the former Duma.

It is reported from all the provinces that great dissatisfaction prevails among all classes on account of the delay in the carrying out of reforms. The new Duma, with its clerical and bureaucratic tendencies, is considered a negligible quantity by all progressives, and the fact that in the opening speech of the president, M. Rodzianko, the matter of the provision of national defense is mentioned as urgent, points to further procrastination in the carrying through of reform bills.

As is usual on the occasion of the meeting of a new assembly, there are countless rumors as to changes in the ministry. It is said that M. Kokovtsov, the premier, would gladly withdraw from office. In the event of his resignation the names of M. Krivosheina, the minister of agriculture, and M. Samarin, a Conservative of noble family, are freely mentioned as probable successors.

SCOTCH WORKERS MEET IN GLASGOW

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland.—A large and representative meeting of workers from various parts of Scotland was held in Glasgow on St. Andrew's day. The miners sent delegates collectively from the Scottish Miners' Federation; fishermen from the north of Scotland and natives of far distant hamlets and towns were also present.

It was proposed by Bailie Alston of Glasgow that municipalities should establish a minimum wage of 30s. for their employees, women as well as men, and that they should inaugurate an eight hour day. Were this done it was computed that in Glasgow alone there would be work for 2400 men more and that £156,319 more would be spent in wages.

ENVER BEY WHO LED ARABS IN MOROCCO CONFERS ON FUTURE

(Special to the Monitor)
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—From time to time the question has been asked, since the treaty of peace was signed between Italy and Turkey, where is Enver Bey? It has frequently been pointed out what valuable service he rendered the Turkish government by his remarkable organizing ability, and with what success he collected and drilled the Arab troops in northern Africa, with the result that they were able to offer such a successful resistance to the Italian forces. But little has been heard of Enver Bey and his movements lately, and much interest is therefore attached to the announcement that he has just returned from Derna to Larabub, having had a conference at Derna with Sheikh el Senussi with respect to the policy to be pursued by the Arabs in Cyrenaica.

On numerous occasions the Arabs declared that even after the Turkish troops had been withdrawn they would continue the war against Italy, and would, in fact, not rest until they were again masters of the narrow coast line now in the possession of that country.

In the meantime, the first Italian colonial minister has been appointed. The organization of the country and steps for the development of the industries are being taken, the construction of railways and the establishment of postoffices is being provided for, and it remains yet to be seen whether, in the face of these improvements, in which the Arabs themselves will be able to share, they will still continue to resist the rule of Italy.

Nothing is said as to the policy which has been adopted by the Arabs, but it may be confidently expected that if the government of the country is carried on in a satisfactory manner with due consideration to the customs of the natives, the Arabs will ultimately settle down and live in accord under the new regime.

RUSSIA RECOGNIZES CHINA AS SUZERAIN

(Special to the Monitor)
PEKING, China.—The claims of Russia to river navigation, fishery, mining, timber cutting and pasturing, as well as general trading rights in Mongolia, are clearly recognized in the Russo-Mongolian protocol. Russia agrees to recognize China's suzerainty and to withdraw her troops as soon as the 2000 Chinese troops, at present in Kobdo, are withdrawn. From the Chinese point of view Kobdo is in inner Mongolia, while the Russians maintain that it is in outer Mongolia.

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ABOUT "PROMETHEUS BOUND"

Short studies in Greek literature

THE "Prometheus Bound" of Aeschylus is rated by Buckley as "the sublimest poem and simplest tragedy of antiquity." He finds that Prometheus represents "the intellectual ascendancy of mankind over the creation, the power of moral progress in opposition to physical strength and conventional resources." In spite of the tragedy of his present condition, unable to withstand the harsh penalties which Jove, the new ruler of Olympus, has decreed for him, Prometheus never wavers in his conviction of ultimate triumph, though his inability to do further good to mankind—the benevolence which was supposed to have drawn upon him the antagonism of Jove—forces from him, says Buckley, the groan of a hero.

We find Prometheus chained to a rock, telling the sea nymphs who have come to comfort him that "It is easy for any one that hath his foot unentangled by sufferings, both to exhort and to admonish him that is in evil plight."

Oceanus comes to exhort Prometheus to give up his ideas of helping humanity and search for deliverance from his own fate. "Old-fashioned maxims these, it may be, I appear to thee to utter; yet such become the wages of the tongue that talks too proudly. But even yet art thou not humble nor submissible to ills."

He then still, up he over impetuous in thy language."

Prometheus recounts his benefits to humanity as follows: "And I will tell you, having no complaint against mankind, as detailing the kindness of the boons I bestowed upon them: they who at first seeing saw in vain, hearing, they heard not. But like to the forms of dreams for a long time they used to huddle together."

Children's Page

When it comes to the juvenile page of the newspaper, the need of censorship is acute, says the Century magazine, which regrets that some daily journals, which are properly proud of their own ethical standards and of the influence of their editorial columns, have no moral compunction in leaving to a syndicate the preparation of the children's page or the colored supplements.

There is a sweet and gentle way in which every Christian having found the joy of Christ can impart that joy to those nearest to him day after day, and lead them to Christ himself.—Frederick Lynch in Congregationalist.

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A Bunch of Tulips

SOME of the beautiful tulips that are grown in Montclair, N. J., for which the town has become famous among flower lovers, are described as follows in Suburban Life:

There was, for instance, Alice, a beauty in dull brown, like the color of a dry oak leaf, in the foreground, and nearby Plutarchus, a bronze, shaded at the base with terra cotta; Turenne, a purplish brown with a beaded margin of soft yellow, its beautiful large blossoms growing to the height of 30 inches; La Singuliere, which opens a silvery white, heavily flushed on the margin of the petals with dark maroon-crimson, the same color tinging the entire flower as it develops, and Louis XIV., a dark purple, flushed bronze, with a broad margin of golden brown.

One would never dream, after seeing the ordinary tulips, that there could be such beautiful soft blossoms as those of Andre Doria, a velvety maroon, almost black. If one were seeking a latter day "black tulip," he might well be satisfied with La Tulipe Noire, the blackest of all tulips, a very dark maroon-black, having a velvety sheen in the sunlight. Then there was Gryllus, a brilliant dark purple, with a white center marked blue, and La Candeur, also called White Queen, when first opening white, tipped pale rose, maturing to almost pure white, the black anthers of which make an unusually effective showing. The stately Pride of Haarlem attracts one for its glorious color and sweet odor. Its brilliant rosy carmine flowers, with a blue base, of superb form, are borne on a tall stem.

Among the cottage tulips, one recalls most distinctly Moonlight, one of the handsomest of the yellows, a soft and luminous canary-yellow, with long, oval shaped flower, and Picotee, a white variety with a margin of deep rose, which color suffuses the whole flower as it develops, and Doria, flushed silvery gray with a blue base, with flowers long and large.

Sugar Maples

Within its wide range the sugar maple appears as a predominant tree only in the New England states; New York, southern Canada, northern and western Pennsylvania, and in parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, says a United States agricultural bulletin. In the southern Appalachians it occurs in scattered bodies where climatic conditions are similar to those of the North. In the extreme northern part of New York state and the adjacent district of Quebec the forest growth is often almost pure maple, and even considerably farther south, where beech and birch become associate trees, the sugar maple holds its own as the dominant species. In northern Pennsylvania, at an altitude of over 1000 feet, the mixture is much the same as it is in New York. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois a similar condition is found, but as the hilly country disappears the maple retreats to the richer and damper soils, leaving great areas to the oaks and chestnuts.

American Art School in Rome

The annual competitions for the scholarships of the American art school in Rome are to be held shortly in Paris and the United States simultaneously. One of them is for painting, one for sculpture, and the third for architecture. Each consists of an annual grant of \$5000 to enable the holder to spend three years at the school in Rome. The competitions are open to all unmarried American citizens fulfilling certain prescribed conditions.

It will be remembered that the school at Rome was founded in 1905 with the object of encouraging art education in the American universities and art schools. It was originally installed at the Villa Mirafiori, but in 1909 was removed to a more permanent home in the Villa Ameglia, which is situated on the summit of Mount Janiculum. This became possible through the generous provision made for the purpose by Mme. Clara J. H. Heyland, formerly Miss Jessop of Philadelphia. Still more recently, owing to the generosity of Pierpont Morgan, the school has been able to acquire two adjoining properties upon which they are now constructing suitable studios for the holders of the scholarships.

The head of the school is Gorham Stevens, and the directors are: William Rutherford Mead, president; T. N. Ely, vice-president; C. Grant La Farge, secretary, and Will A. Boring, treasurer. Mr. Mellon is in charge of the competition to be held in Paris.

Columbus as a Boy

Mr. Young, without documentary data to work upon, does not shirk the duty of presenting something of the story of Columbus' boyhood, using a rather well-developed poetic sense to lend verisimilitude to his picture, says a writer in the Literary Digest, referring to Filson Young's "Columbus." In his capacity of scene painter he gets his stage in that narrow little Genoese street wherein Columbus presumably played as a child; and this done, with such success that the reader is himself carried back to it so vividly that he can almost feel himself one of the passing throng, he refers to the small boy as "a little figure running toward you in a blue smock, the head fair-haired, the face blue-eyed and a little freckled; free and happy; belonging only to those who love him."

The appeal becomes irresistible, and the reader instinctively tucks the little lad, freckles and all, under his wing, and stands ready to follow him upon the adventurous enterprises that lie beyond. We idle with him along the wharfs and quays of Genoa, and with ears almost as attuned as his own strain to hear the strange tales of the mysterious seas told by those who have gone down into them, and we begin to understand, perhaps as we have never understood before, whence came that fixed idea of Columbus, the youth, that lured him into hitherto uncharted waters.

While other poets labored to distinguish one man from another, especially the dramatic poets, I have made it my concern to exhibit that which is common to all men.—William Wordsworth.

From "The Love of God"

AND though we turn us from Thy face
And wander wide and long,
Thou holdst us still in Thine embrace,
O Love of God, most strong . . .

But not alone Thy care we claim
Our wayward steps to win;
We know Thee by a dearer name
O Love of God within.

And filled and quickened by Thy breath,
Our souls are strong and free
To rise o'er sin and fear and death,
O Love of God, to Thee!

—Eliza Scudder.

Greatness consists in achieving the impossible.—Meredith Nicholson.

SOME COMMON PRONUNCIATIONS

THAT the dictionaries are only the recorders of popular usage and that usage can almost always be explained by considerations of euphony is clear to those who study the dicta of the wise disinterestedly—that is, not prepossessed in favor of one pronunciation more than another. The familiar word piano, for example, is "allowed" with the flat a, but it is preferred with the broad a or ah by the best authorities. Yet we shall long hear English-speaking people say piano with the flat sound simply because the a as in an is near n in position. To open the lips as for ah requires more time to return to the n.

Now piano is an Italian word and of

course has rightly the broad ah sound. It is further a surprise to many people to know that the best dictionaries and orthoepists all prefer the full Italian pronunciation of the term pianoforte, with five syllables. For, of course, this is the real name of the instrument, and to call it merely piano is surely to misname it, since the pianoforte is more often forte than piano—loud than soft. The Italian pronunciation giving a syllable to the last te, makes it pi-a-no-for-teh, the final sound between a and e, or nearly like e in end.

The pronunciation of the word pianist is another which is under some dispute. The Oxford dictionary says it pe-a-nist, with the accent on the first syllable, following the usual English habit of throwing the accent as near the beginning of the word as possible. This usage is probably in this case also traceable to the Italian pronunciation of this word, which would be pi-an-is-ta, with the accent on the third syllable. To accent the third syllable involves a slight accent on the first syllable, and it is probable that with the Italian and French sounds of this word much in the ear the English people have not had the impulse to accent the syllable containing the a. But to Americans to accent the second syllable seems the natural thing, since this syllable has the accent in the word piano or pianoforte and the word pianist is spelled in English without a final vowel.

Quick Wit and Good Humor

A traveling salesman sent in his card by the office boy to the manager of a large concern, whose inner office was separated from the waiting room by a ground glass partition. When the boy handed his card to the manager the salesman saw him impatiently tear it in half and throw it in the waste basket; the boy came out and told the caller that he could not see the chief. The salesman told the boy to go back and get him his card; the boy brought out 5 cents, with the message that his card was torn up. Then the salesman took out another card and sent the boy back, saying: "Tell your boss I sell two cards for 5 cents."

He got his interview and sold a large bill of goods.—Everybody.

Clear writers, like clear fountains, do not seem so deep as they are; the turbid look most profound.—Lander.

ARIZONA'S LITTLE CREEKS



CANYON DEL ORA, ARIZONA

THIS picture from Arizona gives a different idea of that state from that gained from the usual geography description of a land of sand and cactus. The turbulent stream flows through a rocky canyon all overhung with trees, whose branches bend toward the refreshing waters, and at whose roots ferns and wild flowers throng. This canyon del' Ora is 30 miles northeast of Tucson. It is interesting to remember that the name Arizona is said to have come from an Indian word, "orlison," meaning little creeks. This certainly would seem to do away with the notion that Arizona is a desert region.

CONTINUING IN THE WORD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE eighth chapter of John's gospel there is recorded this declaration of promise by Christ Jesus: "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

All mankind want to be free—free from every form of bondage that seems to distress them—and so it would naturally be supposed that they would not be satisfied until they had come really to know the truth which the Master said should give freedom. What, then, is the difficulty? Why is there in daily experience so much which appears to be the exact opposite of freedom, the exact opposite of truth, and why are individuals deprived of that perfect dominion which the first chapter of Genesis plainly says God has given them? Is it not manifest that something vital is lacking, and that the methods employed by the great majority of mortals to gain a knowledge of the truth are in the main unreliable and unprofitable?

If Christ Jesus was mankind's Way-shower, as is generally admitted, then it is self-evident that his "word" is the chart which mankind must follow in each and every walk of life if they would be "disciples indeed" and would gain the good they desire. "If ye continue in my word," Ah, that is the secret of the whole situation, the secret which, when rightly understood, gives one a knowledge of the truth and brings freedom, together with unbounded happiness, peace and content. To continue in the Master's "word" means nothing more nor less than that we all fully and unequivocally accept his statements and endeavor to make them practical.

Any well-informed student of the New Testament will at once admit that the most of Christ Jesus' sayings were in the form of commandments, and he will at the same time agree that the Master showed that one's love for him and one's gratitude for the service he rendered the human race would be disclosed by the manner in which one kept these commandments. Jesus never said nor intimated that some of his commandments

were intended only for the period in which he lived and only for a certain few people. Instead he declared that though heaven and earth should pass away his words should not pass away. Thus it becomes obvious that each and every commandment of the Master is to be honestly, sincerely and consistently obeyed; and mankind can never be truly Christian nor truly successful until this is done.

What may be called the Master's chief command to his twelve disciples was, in the language of the ninth chapter of Luke, "to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick." In the next chapter of this book we are told that seventy

other disciples were also appointed and sent out by the Master to do practically the same thing—to "heal the sick . . . and say unto them, The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you." The last chapter of Matthew very clearly states that Jesus' parting command to his disciples was, "Go ye therefore and teach all nations . . . to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." The concluding chapter of Mark lays even greater stress upon the situation by quoting this command, uttered by the Master just before his ascension: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the

gospel to every creature. . . . And these signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

It is a matter of historical record that down to the time of Constantine the Christian church not only preached the gospel, but also healed the sick and even raised the dead. Now, if the power of God and the presence of His Christ could be with men and could sustain them in doing such mighty

works for 300 years after the disappearance of the human Jesus, this same power and presence can and will be with men now and always if they will but awake from false beliefs and will "continue" in the "word."

It must be remembered, however, that this Word is not human but divine, not material but spiritual, and that for this reason mere human, material opinions, theories and methods can never reveal its sublime import and efficacy. Christ Jesus' "word," which of course means the Word of God as spoken by the Master, must be spiritually interpreted, understood and applied in order that human bondage—sin, sickness, sorrow and death—may be wiped out in the way that the great Teacher wiped it out and said that all who really believed on him should wipe it out. Then will the Scripture promises be fulfilled, and divine goodness, love and perfection be enthroned in the hearts and lives of men and women.

Christian Science has come into the world to prove that it is possible to keep all of the Master's commandments. On every hand it is demonstrating that the sick can be healed by spiritual means as well as the sinning. Christian Science is not a respecter of diseases, any more than it is of sins, and it ever declares that the divine Word, when correctly understood, applied and continued in, will heal mortal minds and bodies as successfully here and now as it did in Palestine hundreds of years ago. This Science is not, however, a mere health-restorer, as some would seem inclined to believe, any more than Christ Jesus was a mere health-restorer. Christian Science is the logical, exact and full statement of the truth of being, the truth which makes free, and it is based absolutely and wholly upon the entire Scriptures although it particularly emphasizes the words and works of the Master as recounted in the New Testament. Thousands upon thousands throughout Christendom are testifying to the transforming and redeeming power of Christian Science, and because of this the world owes a debt of gratitude to its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Handling of Coal for Locomotives

"Mechanical Handling of Coal for British Locomotives" was the subject of a paper read by C. J. B. Cooke, at the institute of civil engineers in London recently. It was, the lecturer said, owing to the growth of the traffic and the increased loads which had to be hauled at the present time that the London and North-Western Railway Company had found it necessary to adopt a more expeditious method than that in vogue today, of loading engines with coal. The question had been very carefully considered and a mechanical coal handling plant, of which the lecturer was the joint designer, had been installed.

The lecturer then explained the apparatus in detail, pointing out that it consisted of a wagon tippler, an underground hopper, a tipping tray conveyor, an elevated bunker and chutes for discharging the coal into the tenders. The tippler was capable of tipping the wagons in about five minutes, and required the attendance of two men only. The hopper held about 20 tons, and arrangements were made so that the coal left it in

lumps no bigger than 8-inch cubes. The bunkers were capable of holding 300 tons, which was more than sufficient to coal all the engines during the night without the conveyor working. Another advantage of the system was that the tenders could be coaled on both sides simultaneously. With regard to the speed of the operations, this was quite satisfactory, since six tons could be put on in three minutes, as against five tons in 15 minutes with the old method.

Calling the Cat

One evening my neighbor's little son took dinner with us. After we had finished I said, "Go and call kitty in out of the yard."

He immediately went to the door, and at the top of his voice began calling, "Come, kitty! Come, kitty! Come, kitty!"

"Oh," I said, "call her gently, then she'll come."

Then he called with increased vehemence, "Come, Gently! Come, Gently! Come, Gently!"—Lippincotts.

Picture Puzzle



What present for big brother?

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Mistletoe.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, December 20, 1912

Germany and the United Kingdom

THE identity of the interests of the two great branches of the German family, in the near east particularly, but generally throughout the world, is a fact which has been dealt with persistently in these columns. To people trained to believe that dreadnoughts were invented for the specific object of engulfing their national resources, the idea may have at first seemed strange. It has, however, had two untiring friends: the one the Kaiser, the other Lord Haldane. When the day dawns on which common sense triumphs over national prejudice, it will be seen that it was not for nothing that the former had an English mother, whilst the latter was a translator of Schopenhauer.

When Herr von Kiderlen Waechter declared in the Reichstag that the negotiations between the two countries with reference to the redrawing of the map of eastern Europe, after the war, had been marked by an intimate confidence, which he was convinced would characterize their relations in the future, his words were received by those present in a manner very different from the scene which, not very many months ago, accompanied an attack on the United Kingdom in the same place. The tone of the German press has not been less cordial, and if particular organs on either side of the North sea have exerted themselves to maintain the old strained relations, they must have reminded their readers rather of the proverbial pelican in the wilderness than anything else.

Sir Frank Lascelles, sometime British ambassador at the court of Berlin, and undoubtedly one of the true friends of the Anglo-German entente, not long ago noticed the extraordinary fact that every move of the United Kingdom toward a rapprochement was received in Germany with increasing contumely and suspicion. The phenomenon was so incongruous that it could not permanently endure. In proof of this, a single sentence from a responsible minister at a critical moment, has dissipated it, it is to be hoped finally. A sudden turn of the political wheel had brought Germany full circle to an imminent danger. Committed by her treaty engagements to a quarrel in which she had much to lose and nothing to gain, she found it in the power of Downing street to make things at least difficult for her. To her surprise, perhaps, but not to the surprise of those intimately acquainted with British politics, Downing street proceeded to assist her in clearing the situation. The Wilhelmstrasse contained men gifted with sufficient breadth of view to recognize the fact, and the incident has done more to make possible the task of Prince Lichnowsky than any quantity of speeches or any ingenuity of diplomacy.

ADVOCATES of reform of the Indian bureau will find that Secretary Fisher of the department of the interior in his annual report to Congress shows the advantage to the government that would follow creation of an adequate staff organization. Property in land belonging to the Indians, valued at more than half a billion dollars, is under governmental control. The "human interests are of even greater complexity and difficulty than are the property interests," and the two, as Secretary Fisher says, are inextricably connected. Business and executive ability of the highest order, "coupled with sound and far-seeing views of public policy and a keen understanding of and deep sympathy with sociological questions involved on the human side" are needed. The service imperatively calls for an increase of first class men in the responsible directing positions. As at present organized and remunerated, the service is not attractive to the grade of men desired. Nothing is said in the report, we note, about clearer definition of the status of the head of the bureau, both as related to his official superior, the secretary of the interior, and to subordinates. It was the opinion of experts discussing this matter at Lake Mohonk this autumn that here was the crux of the matter. High grade men for bureau chiefs will hardly be found until this matter is made right.

Dissolution That Does Not Dissolve

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT decrees dissolving certain well known industrial combinations have operated simply to compel John Doe, a shareholder, to take bonds and stocks of the concerns out of one pocket and to put them in another. Richard Roe, another shareholder, has found that this method of dissolving trusts into their original components has worked out to the decided advantage of both John Doe and himself, since it has given a stability to the little enterprises in which they are concerned that they never had before. The shareholders in the industrial combinations referred to are all John Does and Richard Roes, and they are all feeling quite comfortable. The Union Pacific Railroad Company owns, it seems, \$126,000,000 par value stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, from which it is about to be separated by decree of the United States supreme court. Now, since under the terms of that decree, the Union Pacific Railroad Company must no longer own this interest in the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the executive committees of the two corporations ordered divorced, proposes that the shares represented by this interest be transferred, through process of sale, as dividends or otherwise, to the stockholders of the Union Pacific, the distribution being on a pro rata basis. This would make everything as comfortable, apparently, for the John Does and the Richard Roes in the Union Pacific railroad combine, as a previous arrangement has for the John Does and Richard Roes in the dissolved industrial combines.

It is worth while to remark that the Union Pacific stockholders are in all probability the Southern Pacific stockholders, so that in case of such a transfer as Chairman Lovett recommends, there would be a general shifting of shares among the shareholders from one pocket to another.

Attorney-General Wickersham does not like this plan. In fact, he has disapproved of it so positively that Chairman Lovett has given notice of his intention to go to the supreme court for author-

ity to carry it out. The plain people of the country will very likely agree at once with Mr. Wickersham that the stock should be placed in the open market so that whoever so desires may purchase it. All the better, too, if it passes into the hands of stockholders in rival corporations. To allow the stockholders in one of these companies to own a controlling interest in the other might be small improvement on the arrangement now existing by which one corporation, as a corporation, owns a controlling interest in the other.

Nothing of the kind may have been in Chairman Lovett's thought, but his proposal may seem likely to bring the Sherman law and the supreme court and the government of the United States into ridicule. If accepted it would not only defeat the one end of combine dissolution, but, in view of what has happened in relation to the dissolved industrial concerns, make a farce of it. It is not impossible that the methods at present employed to cripple or destroy monopoly are futile; presumably they are well meant, and the dignity of the nation and the law demands that they shall not be brought into derision and contempt by representatives of the interests which they are intended to regulate and control.

IN PERMITTING its routine to be disturbed, and by a two thirds vote, in order that the Burnett immigration bill might be placed upon its passage, and in passing that measure by a vote of 178 to 52, the House at Washington on Wednesday proved responsive to a sentiment that is rational, non-partisan, patriotic and nation-wide. This bill is a substitute for the Dillingham bill, passed by the Senate in the last session and providing for a general revision of the immigration laws. The Burnett measure simply amends the existing statutes by making it requisite that aliens above the age of 16 seeking admission to the United States, shall be able to read and write in English or in some other language. It is provided, however, that aliens who can show that they are fleeing from religious persecution shall not be subjected to this test nor excluded because of inability to meet it.

That this legislation is intended to work no serious hardship to immigrants is well understood even by its opponents. The United States owes it to itself and to those aliens and citizens of foreign birth and extraction already within its borders, that some restriction shall be placed upon immigration. It is not claimed, and it cannot be claimed, that the illiteracy test will admit all desirable or exclude all undesirable immigrants, but it has the merit, at least, of being a test, even though an inadequate one, as to the intellectual fitness of those who knock for admission. The fact is susceptible of demonstration, and it has been demonstrated thousands of times, that under the greatest stress of deprivation and oppression persons of ordinary capability learn, at least, to read and write to the extent that would bring them well within the requirements of such a test as that provided for in the bill just passed by the House. It is not asking too much, in return for the opportunities and privileges granted the newcomer to these shores, that he shall bring with him, at least, an assurance of ordinary intellectual capability.

The Burnett measure was opposed in the House by Democrats and Republicans representing constituencies largely composed of foreigners. From the point of view of practical politics, perhaps, it seemed necessary for them to take this course, but they will hardly be able to justify it before their own consciences. Nothing can be plainer to the observant American citizen than the fact that immigration has reached a point where it must either be regulated or altogether stopped. Talk of the unlimited power of American assimilation, in the face of an ever-increasing flood of unrestricted foreign immigration, is simply grandiloquent and nonsensical. Senator Lodge is entirely right in holding that the Burnett bill leaves much to be desired, but it counts for progress, and until the country can obtain a better measure this one should be gratefully received.

Cavalry Remounts

IT is reported that the chief instructor in the mounted service school at Ft. Riley in Kansas has said that the supply of good horses, especially for cavalry use, does not keep up as it should and apparently that European countries are better provided in this respect than the United States. Here we have the opinion of a professional soldier and one who belongs to an arm of the service in which a skilled knowledge of horses is essential. It is in no way proper to raise any alarm about what this gentleman has said but it is idle to contend that unless he be very much mistaken his words must have a great deal of significance.

The whole problem is this: so long as armed forces of men are found necessary for the protection of a country as against other powers and for certain police functions within its bounds, no matter how small such force may be, it is unpardonable not to have it as efficient and as well equipped as may be. On the score of actual money expenditure, it is useless to make any excuses, because the American army is the most expensive in the world. This fact is not to be laid at the doors of the federal war department but to various causes over which its officials have little or no control; American standards of living, a public untrained in the necessary art of domestic economy, the unreasonable protective tariff that makes the American a very highly taxed man and the cupidity and dishonesty of them that deal with the federal government, all these elements are present when we must account for the cost of the army establishment. But none of these things forms any good argument why the American army should not be provided with as good cavalry remounts as any in the world. If it is not so provided, apart from the highly important question of military preparedness, a grave injustice is wrought upon conscientious officers and upon the enlisted men whom they command.

The American army has a long and honorable cavalry tradition: from the days of Lee and Marion to those of Crook, Sheridan and Miles, Americans have been able to count on a certain force of hard riding and skilful horsemen. But cavalry must have horses and it would not seem that at present the American supply of trustworthy remounts is anything to boast of. When one considers the millions squandered on public buildings and upon so-called river and harbor improvements, one naturally wonders why a smaller sum could not more reasonably be spent upon an arm of the service that has deserved well of its country. A good supply of horses will for years to come be a necessity in the United States as in other countries, not only for military but for civilian purposes and the posture of international affairs is not such that Americans can afford to overlook that fact.

Illiteracy Test for Immigrants

PRESIDENT TAFT's decision is for New Haven, Yale and a teaching position in the university law school, and against Cincinnati and practise of law in Ohio and federal courts. Not but that he will find New Haven's nearness to New York and Boston serviceable when he is resorted to as a counsellor. This position he can take with advantage to his purse and his professional standing and yet escape that criticism which might have come had he decided to take up formal practise and court work, in many cases before judges of his own appointing. The duties of the new post will not be so onerous as to prevent his carrying on much work of a civic kind, for he has made it clear in formal declarations that by returning to the ranks he does not intend to forego active service in politics, partizan and national. As a champion of representative government for the American democracy he intends to continue to fight on with all legitimate weapons. As a former President of the nation and a professor in Yale he will bring to the fray a skill and weight of authority to be reckoned with by advocates of more direct methods of democratic rule.

The academic connection also will count favorably when "Professor" Taft starts on a tour of the world as an emissary of the peace propaganda and arbitration movement. Precisely when this journey will begin is not settled, but it is a shrewd stroke by the pacifists and incidentally it will give an official who has borne heavy burdens an inexpensive outing. Seward, Grant, Roosevelt and Harvard's president emeritus, Dr. C. W. Eliot, during a period extending over two generations, have made tours abroad which have had more than ordinary contemporary significance. Mr. Taft, who already is well known to not a few of the men in power in Japan and China by reason of visits there while on duty in the Philippines, has won an international audience by his connection with the cause of substituting judicial for military methods in settlement of disputes between nations. He has carried the logic of the argument farther than any other American executive has cared or dared to carry it.

Giving the Dollar Its Rightful Value

FALSE weights and false measures have been peculiarly odious in the sight of every teacher of morals and every conscientious lawmaker from the time of Moses to the present day. Few offenses have seemed more reprehensible to the righteous in any age than those committed against the unsuspecting and helpless multitude. For the reason that they are chosen by the state to stand between the people and those who may still be guilty of one of the very meanest forms of dishonesty, the sealers of weights and measures of Massachusetts, gathered in convention in Boston this week, have deservedly received a large share of public attention.

The speakers at the convention, without exception, seemed to grasp completely the importance of the task assigned public servants of this character. People of all grades in the social scale should be protected against imposition, but it is especially desirable that this protection shall be thrown most closely around the wage earner and his family. To such the dollar has a meaning that it cannot convey to the salaried, the independent or the rich. It means 100 cents, and it means that it must be spent with the view to making each of the 100 go to the farthest point possible. To take from the value of the wage earner's dollar is to disturb the system under which he and his dependents provide for their daily wants.

It requires closer figuring than the banker or the merchant or the manufacturer engages in to make the dollar of the wage earner work out on the 100-cent basis, rise to the 100-cent standard, for he is at a disadvantage in every transaction from milk to coal. He buys in the smallest quantities and, consequently, in the highest market. If, in addition to this, he pays for more than he receives, or pays for that he does not get—if he be victimized by false weights or measures—then the dollar he has worked so hard to earn, and that at best will scarcely meet his needs, is depreciated, ceases to have the value of a dollar, becomes 60, 70, 80 or 90 per cent of a dollar only, and to that degree cuts down his earning capacity.

The sentiment expressed in the sealers' gathering that it is the duty of these officers to stand between the public and the true value of the dollar is a proper one. The duty is sacred. That it is performed in Massachusetts with regard for the obligations assumed by those who accept such a trust, is not one of the least of the things the commonwealth has to be proud of.

THE ethical, economic and political advantages for the United States following restoration of friendly relations with Colombia would be so great that any intimation of such rapprochement must be chronicled promptly and with satisfaction. The dispute is one that technically concerns a very small area of territory, but the moral effects of the course of the larger and stronger republic toward the smaller and less powerful South American state have been registered throughout Latin America and have been costly to the United States in prestige and in business. While the American representative at Bogota, in a recent interview, has made it clear that he is in no position to speak conclusively about coming events, he also has let it be seen that Colombians are altering their attitude toward him and toward the proposition of the Washington officials that direct negotiations be resumed with a view to final settlement of Colombian claims. Information from Washington is said to confirm this somewhat altered attitude of the administration and perchance it may be that ere Messrs. Taft and Knox surrender office the divisive issue may pass into the realm of settled problems. Mr. Taft could hardly close his term in a better way.

THERE is a revival of the report that the traction companies of Chicago are to be merged, and that the construction of a subway system is to begin at once. For a community that does so many things with a rush, Chicago has exhibited remarkable patience in dealing with its traction problem.

MR. WILSON is to be held responsible for his administration. Why, then, is it not reasonable to permit Mr. Wilson to choose for his cabinet those who he thinks are most capable of making his administration a success?

EVEN if, as stated, an electric current of 1000 volts has a food value equal to a porterhouse steak, it would bear rather marked resemblance, we think, to current jam.

Mr. Taft a Yale Jurist

Columbia and Colombia